CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & CO., Limited, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,211—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...
Glentromie ... ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
Rs. 21 Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne	29th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber..	5th Sept.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes.....	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	19th "
				Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber...	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4208	800	T. J. Alderton ..	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	18th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	15th "
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R.N.R.	22nd "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board. Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
PESHAWUR...	3927	800	L. H. Moule....	28th Aug.
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne ..	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady.....	25th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO .	5,000	800	19th Sept.
PO	...	..	1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	19th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO...	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK Including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th September, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 21, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.....	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo...	3,300	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE.....	G. Vallusching	3,800	550	25th Aug. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 23rd July, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a. m."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
ARMENIA	3,395	G. Read.....	26th Aug



THE above steamer has been built to the highest Class and is specially adapted to the East Indian trade. All her staterooms being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and all the conveniences for an Indian passage are supplied.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.
Bombay, 15th August, 1890.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,115 tons, at 11 a. m., on 31st AUGUST, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 27th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,360 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 2nd September.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 29th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1890. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIMLA JAMS.

JUST ARRIVED, a fresh stock of APRICOT JAMS, in 2lb tins, Re. 1-1 per tin.

TREACHER & Co, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CASCARA LOZENGES.

A DELICIOUS LAXATIVE
FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

THESE LOZENGES are prepared with the finest Chocolate, and are far superior to any Laxative in the form of Lozenges yet introduced.

"CASCARA SAGRADA" or "SACRED BARK" is well known as the safest and most reliable Tonic Laxative of modern medicine.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR DRYING AND MATURING CIGARS.

1 Quart,	2 Quarts,	4 Quarts,	7 Quarts,
Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

FEVER REMEDIES,
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

FEVER	DROPS.	"Very efficient" concentrated. Per bottle, Rs. 2.
FEVER	MIXTURE.	"Great success in many cases." Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER	SALINE.	"An excellent preparation." Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER	TINCTURE.	Warburg's McLean's formula. Per phial, Re. 1.
FEVER	TINCTURE.	Warburg's own preparation. Per phial, Rs. 3.
SACCHARO	CHIRETTIN.	Antiperiodic in Fever. Per bottle, Re. 1, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
LIQUOR	CHIRETTIN.	Liquid form of above. Per bottle, Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard.....	Rs. 350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne.....	" 650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	" 450
Square Piano, by Soundy.....	" 500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.....	" 550
Bijau Cottage full Compass.....	" 350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	" 240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard.....	" 350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood.....	" 400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	" 850

Please Address—
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE FUNDS 1889.

General Reserve and Fire Reinsurance.....	£1,911,000
Globe Perpetual Annuity	£1,102,000
Life and Annuity	£1,018,121
Total Invested Funds	£7,826,542

Mills, Merchandise and other property insured on most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

REDUCED PRICES.

BEERS AND STOUT.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND
LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash Price.		Cash Price.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 5 12	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 3 14
Per case 4 doz. bottles	" 22 0	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	" 22 0

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

Per dozen bottles..... Rs. 6 4 | Per dozen half-bottles ..... Rs. 4 2

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per dozen bottles, cash ..... Re. 0 6 | Per dozen half-bottles, cash ..... Rs. 4 6

	Bottles.	Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 2	Rs. 4 2
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons.....	" 6 2	" 4 2
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash ...	" 6 6	" 4 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. **BEER.** Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.

	Rs. a.
"WHIP-CORDS"—	
Best make in various colours	23 0
BEDFORD CORDS—	
Brown and Drab.....	23 0
ELASTIC WEB CLOTHS—	
Easy and Comfortable Wear.....	25 0
FINE—	
White Cassimere for Racing.....	30 0
POLO BREECHES—	
White Cotton or Linen Drill.....6 to	14 0
Brown or White Moleskins	16 0
COTTON CORDS—	
In Olive or Grey	16 0
GAITERS.....8 to	10 0

THORPE & CO.,
BREECHES MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES,
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation,
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome,
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars, at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S DOMESTIC REMEDIES.

THE following Preparations have been extensively patronised by the Public for many years—a sure Test of their great Value :—

PHILLIPS' GENUINE TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.
Highly beneficial in most Derangements of the Liver and Spleen, In Bilious Headaches and Depression of Spirits it affords Prompt and Certain Relief.—Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS' AROMATIZED ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.
Invaluable where a decided Tonic is required without disturbance of the Digestive or other Organs. It acts advantageously on the Liver, and is very beneficial in Fever and Indigestion, or in the advanced stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—Rs. 2.

PHILLIPS' PODOPHYLLIN PILLS.
A specially Valuable Pill, may be safely substituted for Calomel. They are decidedly Alterative and Tonic, as well as a Safe Aperient.—Re. 1.

CAMPHOR BALSAM.
Demulcent, Balsamic, and Anodyne, especially suited for Adults when suffering from Cough and cold with Difficulty of Breathing.—Per bottle, Re. 1 and Re-1-12.

PHILLIPS' CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF GINGER.
A choice Aromatic Stimulant, prepared from Jamaica Ginger, a nice Carminative. May be taken with Wine, Bitters or Water.—As. 8, 14, and Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS' ESSENCE OF GINGER AND CAMOMILE.
Much esteemed in some forms of Indigestion. Its Carminative and Stomachic Tonic action gives tone to the weakened coating of the Stomach, prevents Flatulence, and stimulates the Appetite.—Rs. 2.

GREGORY'S POWDER.
A popular Antacid Aperient. In the Constipation of Children, the habitual irregularity of weak persons, Diarrhœa, and Disorders of the Stomach, this Preparation is of great advantage—As. 12, and Re. 1-4.

GORGINA.
A SPECIFIC FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHOBIES' ITCH.
This entirely New Preparation, based upon the results of many experiments with Drugs and Chemicals, reputed to be of use in Skin Diseases, is a most efficient application for Cutaneous Affections of all kinds, but especially for those known as *Indian Ringworm Dhobies' Itch* and such Hot Climate Complaints. It is superior to any other known Remedy.—Per Jar, As. 8.

PREPARED BY
Manufacturing Chemists, &c., &c. {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} BOMBAY AND POONA.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

GUARANTEED QUALITY
PARAGON FRAMES, (FOX'S)
NATURAL SELECTED STICKS AND HANDLES.

Gent's Rich Twill (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S STEEL PARAGON FRAMES. Will Fold Small, Neat, Natural Handles .....Rs. 12-0 and 14 8

Gent's Rich Spitalfield's Twill Silk (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S Steel Paragon Frames, Extra Light Small Folding Fashionable Umbrella, Special Selected Sticks and Handles ... Rs. 15-8 and 17 0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "LOCKSLEY HALL," ARRIVED

23RD AUGUST, 1890.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd Aug. 1890.

WANTED.

A good OVERSEER, on Rs. 100 Pay for the Local Board Works in the Thana District. A passed man with considerable experience and practical knowledge of Engineering will be preferred.

Applications with testimonials should be submitted to the undersigned by the 15th September.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
President,
District Local Board, Thana.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 10, per share, Free of Income-Tax for the half year ended 30th June, 1890, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, 5th September next, between 11 A.M., and 2 P.M., to Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from 29th instant, to 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE ASSUR & CO.,

Bombay, 19th August, 1890. Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WATER PIPES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, offers for the PURCHASE of about 1,800 Cast Iron WATER PIPES, 12th dia. in 9 ft. lengths, together with necessary bends, the whole weighing about 800 tons.

Offers are invited for the whole or any less quantity, delivered at the Parel Stores Depot, where they are now lying, or at any station on this Railway.

The Pipes may be seen on application to the undersigned.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd August, 1890.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 12-8-0, per share, free of Income tax, for the half-year ending 30th June last, will be PAYABLE on and after SATURDAY, the 30th instant, to Shareholders, whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 23rd August, 1890, on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kaladgi Districts, will obtain Dividend Warrants at Hubli, on and after the 6th September, 1890, on production of the share certificates to the Manager there.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1890.

FOR SALE.

IN ANTICIPATION OF TRANSFER.

Apply to E. J. MOORE, Nagpur.

1. Dark bay Arab horse, Nawab, height 14, bought in Abdul Rahman's Stables, age 7½, goes well in harness, veterinary's certificate received at time of purchase, horse has never been sick or sorry, sold at a less price paid in Bombay, Price Rs. 400
2. Battlesdew Car, by Morgan and Co. Long Acre in perfect order, with hood and fittings complete. Cost £50.................Price Rs. 400
3. Set of English-harness, cost £7 10s.........Price Rs. 50
   The lot ....Price Rs. 800
4. Iron grey Arab, Amir, age 8, height 14, bought in Abdul Rahman Stables, veterinary's certificate received at time of purchase has not been sick since, good prices, good goes, good looking, no vice, partly trained for harness, cost Rs. 400 ....Price Rs. 350
5. Bent wood pier table cost, Rs. 36.........Price Rs. 21
6. Bombay Art Schools side board, inlaid wood, mirror at back, top shelf very handsome, Price Rs. 120
7. Circular teak dining table 5ft. dia. with extra leaf making table, 7½ ft. by 5ft..............Price Rs. 38

The above are prices in Nagpur.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.

Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL FLOR DE JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS	per 1,000 Rs. 30	per 102	Rs.	3-8
TRABUCOS	" " 35	"	"	4-0
ROYALS	" " 40	"	"	4-8

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct Importation.
ALSO
NEW STOCKS OF
COROMANDELS,
TRICHINOPOLIES
AND REAL BURMAHS

Just Opened out and Specially Recommended.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE WHOLESOME TONIC.
FOR ALL PEOPLE.
SQUIBB'S "BRACE-UP" CORDIAL.

SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Infuses Vitality to the Nerve.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Strengthens weak Brain.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—An established Nervine Tonic.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Effectually banishes Nervousness.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Useful to candidates preparing for Examinations.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Helps Memory and enhances Mental Power.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Gives rest and produces sound Sleep.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Drives away Nightmare.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Cures Dyspepsia and Headache.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Most desirable Stomach Tonic.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Important to Brain workers.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Removes Female weakness.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Valuable to Infirm and Aged.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Restores ruined Constitutions.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Magic Health-Reviving Elixir.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—A remedy for Lassitude and Despondency.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4.
AGENTS:
F. S. MADON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!
MUNK'S MAGNETIC
ASTHMA BALSAM.
A SPEEDY CURE FOR
WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
SPASMODIC ASTHMA,
HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA,
CROWING ASTHMA,
NERVOUS ASTHMA,
DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY:—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohunlal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEAMEN'S REST
OPPOSITE "ALEXANDRA" HOTEL,
PRINCE'S DOCK.

SAILOR'S TEA AND MUSICAL EVENING
TUESDAY, 26TH AUGUST.
TEA, 7 P.M. MUSIC, 8 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1. BASS SOLO ....."Out on the deep" A. F. Harrington.
2. SOPRANO SOLO " " Mrs. Carroll.
3. BARITONE SOLO............"Powder Monkey" Herbert Harrington.
4. TRIO ...."A little Farm" ..Brothers Harrington.
5. DUETT.........Concertina and Piano "Scotch airs" ....Mr. Carroll and Mrs. Price.
6. TENOR SOLO .." Close to the Threshold with Concertina obligato"...........Horace Harrington.
7. QUARTELT .." Oh Thou that hearest prayer". Mrs. Price Mrs. Carroll and Horace and Brothers Harrington.

ADMISSION, 8 annas each in aid of Funds of the "REST."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, Bangudia Lane, in the godowns of Purikh Kevuldas Tricumdas, and by their order and on account and at the risk of Dosi Panachund Veerchund—
549 bales of Wadhwan cotton.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

35 bales twist, No. 30.
5 " grey dhoties.
7 " grey shirtings.
3 cases trousering cloth.
5 " fancy prints.
7 " white nainsooks and jacconets.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22th August, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Trustees, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, above Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee's office, the whole of the office furniture consisting of writing tables, large cupboards, chairs, table lamps, wash hand sets, cups and saucers, sample glassware, perfumery, shelves, large tables, medicine, &c.

The above will be on view on Tuesday next.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT POONA, ON THE BUND ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 22nd September next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the concerned the following very valuable landed properties in one or two lots as may suit the intending purchasers.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a bungalow, standing thereon, situate at Poona, assessed by the Poona Municipality under No. 68, in the registration sub-district of Haveli, in the district of Poona, containing by admeasurement 12,100 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the G. I. P. Railway Lines, on or towards the south by the property of Hurry Rowjee, on or towards the east by the property of Jacob Elias David Sassoon, known by the name of Jockey House, and on or towards the west by the property of Hurri Rowjee, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Major C. J. Cautley, and now in the occupation of the tenants of Messrs. Ludha Ebhram and Co.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the bungalow standing thereon, situate at Poona, assessed by the Poona Municipality, under No. 70, within the registration sub-district of Haveli, in the district of Poona, containing by admeasurement 10,065 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the north by the G. I. P. Railway lines, on or towards the south by the property of Jacob Elias David Sassoon, known as "Jockey House," on or towards the east by the Bund Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Jacob E. D. Sassoon, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Surgeon General Webb.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th August, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
2 bales T red cambrics.
5 cases white shirtings.
13 ice-cream freezers—1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 quart sizes.
1 case chlorodyne.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Naboobhoy—B 3143 1—2—2 cases beads, per Poseidon.

On account and at the risk of Jeewanjee Nathoobhoy—L. A. & Co., P. C. 2787—1 case beads, per Poseidon.

On account of the concerned—
E M 329 218—1 case 25 gross tin trumpets, sea-water damaged.

The effects of the late Mr. D. Rae, consisting of wearing apparel, steam-engine indicator, spirit level, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdoolally Naboobhoy.

AA B B 6661-64.—4 cases Amber beads.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office-shigram.
1 light strong mail-phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Soondardass Mill Compound, at the foot of the Bellasis Road Bridge, next to the Byculla Club, the valuable handsome F.-P. blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, platedware, glassware, and crockery, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, K. O. table, hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, the property of E. EDWARDS, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On FRIDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works.

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY, BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKUR, Esq., B. A., C. S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd September, and the following days, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books, relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French, &c.

Catalogues are published and the library is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHOBIE TALAO OR GIRGUAM ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Ameria, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of January, 1886, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement, 381½ square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax, under Collector's old Nos. 215 and 571, new Nos. 1667 and 2691, old Survey No. 7. new Survey No. 8281, together with the tenements, buildings, or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 2052. and Street Nos. 4, 6, and 8, situate on the west side of Dhobie Talao or Girgaum Road, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Fort, and bounded on the east by the said Dhobie Talao or Girgaum Road, on the west partly by the property of Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, and partly by a cross lane, on the north by the Dhobie Talao 2nd Lane, and on the south by Dhobie Talao 1st Lane, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the estate of the said Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Ameria.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansooklal, Damoder, and Jamsetjee, Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE OWNED BY THE LATE MR. HENRY CLEVELAND AND KNOWN AS:—

(1). CLEVELAND BUNDER.
(2.) FLAGSTAFF HILL.
(3.) PROPERTY ON LOVE GROVE HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, 1890, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the Cleveland Bunder, at Worlee, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the above named properties in three lots by order of the widow of the deceased.

LOT 1.—About 50,000 square yards of reclaimed ground including land along the creek, reserved as a bunder for landing and shipping the following articles.

Batty, bricks, bamboos, bark, baskets (empty) chunam, clay, cadjans, coals, coke (loose), dry fish, earth, earthen-pots, firewood, fishing nets, fresh-fish, fishing stakes, fruits, (loose) hay hides (loose) kankar, lime-stone, oil-cake (loose) rafters, straw, sand, stone, tiles and vegetables.

(This lot will include the bunder rights of the owner.)

Lot 2.—The unsold portion of flag staff hill about 40,000 square yards subject to certain rights of way over the private roads.

Lot 3.—Love Grove property about 30,000 square yards of ground on the Worlee Hill.

The ground is free of rent.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randaria, Care of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th August, 1890.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club-House, on Monday, the 25th August, 1890, at 5-30 p. m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

23rd July, 1890.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY. LD.

NOTICE.—The EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 25th day of of August, 1890, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To received the Directors' report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1890.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1891, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th to 25 August, 1890, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by shareholders during the office hours.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,

Bombay, 7th August, 1890. Manager.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1890.

UNDER the provisions of Sections 39 to 42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I. of 1881, and of Sections I. and IV. of Act III. of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Ten Lakhs of Rupees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to bearer in 10 years and will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly with or without coupons as purchaser may prefer.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered to be paid on application. Purchasers to have the option of paying the whole sum tendered on 15th September next, or they may pay in instalments as follows:—

15th September 1890	....	25 per cent.
30th "	"	25 "
15th October	"	25 "
30th "	"	23 "

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the latest date above named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 1 o'clock p.m., on TUESDAY, 26th August 1890, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of a Committee appointed by the Trustees for the purpose.

The form of Tender is given below. Those who wish to use printed forms can obtain them by application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these DEBENTURES shall be a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge for interest payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council provided for by Section 34.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept any tender or tenders.

By order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 12th August 1890.

FORM OF TENDER.

I ________________________________

hereby tender for Rupees ________________

of BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees ________________

Annas ____________ for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees ________________

and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance on or before the dates advertised.

I require the amount in ________ Debenture of Rupees ____________ each.

(Signature) ________________

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 316 OF 1888.

THUCKER VASSONJEE MUNJEE and LALBHAI GOCULDAS, both of Bombay, Hindoos residing at Girgaum Back Road and Bhooleshwar, respectively two of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of DAMODAR MADHOWJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

GORCHANDASS DAMODHUR, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased, VULLUBDASS DAMODHUR of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, near Walkeshwar Tank, and the Honorable FRANCIS LAW LATHAM Her Majesty's Advocate General for Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of August, 1889, notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Damodhar Madhavjee, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the 16th day of September, 1886, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office, in the Court House, within one calender month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 11th day of August, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 389 OF 1887.

DORABJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Nepean sea Road, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay.................................Plaintiff.

vs.

GEMINIANO DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Lawrence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, LUIS PHILIP DE ROZARIO, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Mount Road, Mazagaon, and SEBASTIAN JOSEPH DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Lawrence de Lima Street Mazagaon, GEMINIANO DE SOUZA JUNIOR and MARGARIDA ERNISTINA DE SOUZA both of Bombay Portuguese inhabitants, residing at Lawrence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, and PLINY JOSEPH DE SOUZA MARIA ELIZA DE SOUZA and MARIA PHILOTHEA DE SOUZA, all three of Bombay Portuguese inhabitants, residing at Lawarence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, and minors by their guardian ad litem HENRY FRANCIS SOARES, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Mazagaon ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit bearing date the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the following immovable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in two Lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS.

All the state and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff, Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, and of his Transferees Meherjeebhoy Rustomjee Kharas, and Jehangir Rustomjee Kharas, and of the abovenamed defendants Geminiano de Souza, Luis Philip de Rozario, Sebastian Joseph de Souza, Geminiano de Souza Junior, Margarida Ernestina de Souza and of Pliny Joseph de Souza, Maria Eliza de Souza and Maria Philothea de Souza, the minors by their guardian ad litem Henry Francis Soares or any of them in the following properties namely.

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcels of land together with the messuages, tenements or bungalow and dwelling-houses, stables, and other outhouses, standing thereon situate on the eastern side of Lawrence de Lima Street at Mazagon, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 151, 152, 191, 194 and 388, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under No. 55 and 122, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the Government land leased to the late G. de Souza and hereafter described as Lot No. II. on or towards the south partly by the property of the representatives of Dadabhoy Darookhanawalla, and partly by the second Carpenter Street, on or towards the east by a Public passage leading from Cassarwada to the Dockyard Road called Carpenter Street, and on or towards the west by the said Lawrence de Lima Street, and which said land and premises are now in the occupation of the family of the said defendant, Geminiano de Souza now deceased.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the eastern side of the Lawrence de Lima Street, at Mazagaon, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 73, old Survey No. 733, new Survey No. 3135, and registered in the Register Book marked letter E of Leasehold property in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates, under Ward Nos. 5078, 5079, 5080 and 5081, and Street Nos. (1), (2), 57 and 59 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by a Municipal sweepers passage, on or towards the south by the property of the late G. de Souza and hereinbefore described as Lot No. I, on or towards the east partly by the Carpenter Street, and partly by the house of Narayen Withoba, and on or towards the west by the said Lawrence de Lima Street, and which said land and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the third defendant, Sebastian Joseph de Souza.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferees, Meherjeebhoy Rustomjee Kharas and Jehangir Rustomjee Kharas, No. 29 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

NOTICES.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1890, of rupees twenty-six and annas four per Share, will be paid on presentation of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 25th August, 1890.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1890.

NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned beg to announce that we have SOLD all the RIGHTS, INTEREST, and GOOD WILL of the Bombay business to R. LANGNER, on the first of August, 1890, and will not hold ourselves responsible for any debts or liabilities incurred by him from THIS DATE.

MAX MINCK.
MARY MINCK.

NOTICE.

I AM not RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred before the 1st of August, 1890, by MAX MINCK of Bombay and Lahore.

R. LANGNER.

THACKER & Co., Limited.

IN consequence of improved Exchange CASH PRICES FOR BOOKS will for the present be at the rate of TEN ANNAS PER SHILLING, and additional discounts will be given on purchases of Rs. 100 and upwards for cash.

Liberal Discounts for Cash will be allowed upon goods other than Books pending the issue of Revised Price List.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of RUPEES TWENTY, per Share for the half year ended 30th June, 1890, will be PAID on and after MONDAY, the 25th instant, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 15th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS, of the Company, will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 15th to MONDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th August, 1890.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees (20) Twenty per share (being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum) for the half year ending 30th June, 1890, has been declared and made payable on and after the 25th August, 1890, at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates to those shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

By Order,
JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th August, 1890.

MORVI RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS for SUPPLY of 1,000 tons POWELL DUFFRYN COAL, delivered into waggons at Bhavnagar, and weighed there, will be received by Undersigned up to 27th August, 1890 (post, Bombay, 26th), 200 tons to be delivered by 15th September, and full quantity by 15th November, 1890. Payment will be made on production of Receipt of the Storekeeper at Bhavnagar.

W. H. WHITE, C. E.,
Manager and Ex. Engineer, Morvi Railway.

Manager and Ex. Engineer's Office, Morvi, August 18, 1890.

ENLARGED EDITION.
IN THE PRESS.
THE STUDENT'S ENLARGED
ENGLISH-PERSIAN DICTIONARY.
BY
SORABSHAW BYRAMJI DOCTOR, M. L. L. S.

Author of "Persian Primer," "Second Book of Persian," "Third Book of Persian," "English-Persian and Persian-English Dictionaries," "Persian Grammer, Parts I and II," &c., &c.

INDISPENSABLE BOTH TO SCHOOL AND COLLEGE STUDENTS.

To be completed in about 15 parts of 40 pages each, Octavo size. Every part will be issued monthly for the convenience of Subscribers Intending Subscribers would do well to remit, with their addresses in full, the money in advance by Money Order payable to the COMPILER, at No. 43, Ghoga Street, Fort, Bombay; or to Mr. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND, Manager to Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Book-seller and Publisher, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

Price to Subscribers in Advance. (before the end of December 1890) .....Rs. 8, Postage free.
Price to Non-Subscribers................ " 10 (postage extra)

BOOK OF REFERENCE FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

THE FIRST PART IS OUT. Apply early to either of the above addresses.

This Dictionary contains appropriate Persian equivalents with pronunciations, idiomatic expressions and words, and all other necessary and useful information.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.
9, APOLLO-BUNDER,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF MARBLE.

CAMPBELL TILE, and other materials for Marble polishing. Construction and decoration.

EXECUTE ANY WORK
in Sculpturing and decorative branches.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

A BRAND new English-built light mail Phaeton, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Brand new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of pair HORSE and single English-made new silver and brass mounted harnesses.

WANTED, an ARAB or WALER chargers up to 13 stone and quiet on parade.

TO LET.

A well furnished HOUSE on Malabar Hill, in a good situation for four months of the season commencing from 15th November next.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY,

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY. Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY. KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£333,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£166,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificient and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our

GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE

for the coming season.

This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
LAUDOUR, MUSSOORIE,
N.-W. P.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249,½ High Holborn London, Eng.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25	each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20	
MASTIFFS	£20	"
BOARHOUNDS	£20	"
BULL DOGS	£20	"
BULL TERRIERS	£10	"
FOX TERRIERS	£10	"
IRISH TERRIERS	£10	"
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20	"
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10	

Apply

MR. CHAAS. B L SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.
Lanark V ..as, Maida Vale, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 103 Military Messes and twenty-five Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
SACCONE & Co.	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.
DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock," 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per doz. qts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto, 4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yrarta, Cadiz, 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims, 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Boardeaux, 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein, 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts. 2 " (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co, Leith, 2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness, 3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

BULLOCH, LADE AND CO.,
GLASGOW.

EXTRA SPECIAL, VERY OLD

Highland Liqueur Whisky, Rs. 27 per doz.

Special very old Highland Whisky Rs. 23-8 per doz.

Apply to
LYON & Co.,
Rampart Row.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 5
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 5

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	"
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..........................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMNTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	" 4½ "
Third do.	" 2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	"

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *rupee*, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, 3 p.m.
Bombay Club, Half-yearly General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yatch Club, 5-45.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd :—Hall (s), from Liverpool ; and Ormesby (s), Cardiff. Yesterday :—City of Edinburgh (s), from Liverpool ; and Peshawar (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 23rd :—Waverley (s), for Calcutta ; Calder (s), Persian Gulf ; John Bright (s), Bushire ; and Colaba (s), Rangoon, &c. Yesterday :—Assyria (s), for Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Calder left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Locksley Hall entered the dock on Saturday.

I. M. RAILWAY.—The railway traffic for the week ending the 16th August, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 4,705, in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Melpomene, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 26th August, 1890, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 16, *viz.*, 1s. 8½d. per rupee.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Society to be held this afternoon the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, will read a paper on "Mount Abu and the Jain Temples of Dailwada."

GAMBLING AT VINGORLA.—A few days ago, writes a correspondent, Mr. Harri Ramjee Kadrekar, the present Chief Constable of the town, captured, with the assistance of his clerk and others, a gang of twenty-five gamblers in the act. They were sentenced, one to two months' and the rest to one month's rigorous imprisonment

DEFRAUDING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Jefferies, Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Jewanjee Cursetjee before Mr. Richardson with defrauding the G. I. P. Railway Company, by travelling from the Victoria Terminus Station to Byculla with a time-expired ticket, on the 15th instant. The accused was convicted, and fined Rs. 15.

THE SUICIDE OF A SEPOY.—The adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday last, by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the morgue into the circumstances connected with the death of Bhagnac Lucknac, a Private of the 21st N. I., who was found lying in his room, at the Regimental Lines, with his throat cut, on the morning of the 21st instant, when the following verdict was unanimously recorded :—"That the death of Bhagnac Lucknac was caused by hæmorrhage by cutting his throat with a razor, while in an unsound state of mind."

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Overture	Haydee	Auber.
Gavotte	Le Bijon	Kottaun.
Valse	Manda	Waldteufel.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Valse	A Summer Night in Munich	Cellier.
Selection	Erninie	Jakobowski.
Polka	See me Dance the Polka	Solomon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF CHILDREN'S ORNAMENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Canoo Nandeo, a Hindoo boy, was charged on remand by Inspector Nolan, with the theft of two pailies of rice worth eight annas, and a silver neck chain, valued at Re. 1. The accused had been remanded in custody to allow the police to pursue further investigations towards the identification of children's ornaments, which were found in the possession of the prisoner. His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to undergo fourteen days' hard labour.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, and applied for a warrant against one Dungersey Virji, who was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,000. The complainant Hurjeebhai Madhowjee, in his information, stated that on looking through his books, which were under the charge of the acused, he ascertained that he had been defrauded of the above sum by means of false entries in his rough cash-book. The accused, after securing the money, had absconded from Bombay and proceeded to Dranghadra. The Magistrate granted the application.

SAD ACCIDENT TO A BLIND MAN.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, on Saturday, at the morgue, respecting the death of Pallonjee Bezonjee. Deceased, it appears, went into a shop at the corner of Parel Road and Baboola Tank Road, on Friday evening, saying that he had been discharged from the Ophthalmic Hospital as incurable. He could not see, and had to be led about. He told the shopkeeper that he had no place to go to and asked to be allowed to remain in the shop till morning, when he would go and search for a place in a dhurrumsala. About 11-30 on Friday night, a Police Constable saw deceased attempting to get down from the shop into the street when he fell striking the back of his head on the foot-path. The policeman went up to deceased and finding him gasping, placed him in a victoria and took him to the J. J. Hospital. where he was pronounced to be dead. The verdict was that the death of Pallonjee Bezonjee was caused by a shock, following an accidental fall from a verandah to the foot-path in a street."

TIRED OF HER LIFE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of a woman, named Ameena, aged about 30 years, the wife of a calassee, who has been away at sea for the last four months. She lived on the ground floor of a three-storied house, at Don Tad Street, and on the 17th instant, she went to the room of a neighbour, a woman named Murriam, who lived on the third story of the house, and told her that she had no money and was starving. Murriam gave her some dinner, after which she fell asleep on a mat on the floor. About 4 o'clock the following morning she awoke and jumping up threw herself from the window into the passage between the house. Her right leg and spinal column, were fractured. She stated that she jumped out of the window, as she was tired of her life. She died from the effects of her injuries at 6-30 p. m. on Friday. The verdict was that the death of Ameena, woman, was caused by fracture of the spinal column and ankle, the result of her jumping out of a window on the third story of a house, while in an unsound state of mind.

NEW MUSIC.—Mr. J. Wilton Gonzalves has just sent us three of his latest compositions, a song entitled "The Golden Hand," a grand march "Beneath Britannia's Flag," and the "Lady Bayley Polka." The song, the music of which has been set to lines by Mr. Charles W. Hubner, has nothing original in it, and is in fact an echo of another which gained some popularity a few years ago. It may be called pretty, and possesses the additional merit of being short and simple. The polka and the march have already become favorites, the former in the ball-room, and the latter at both Calcutta and Simla, where it has been played with much acceptance by H. E. the Viceroy's and other instrumental bands. Arranged for the pianoforte they are simple enough to be easily mastered by the most youthful of pianists, yet subtle enough to please accomplished artists. The music is simple yet refined, there being no feeling of artificiality about it, having evidently flowed from the composer's mind without any labour. Therein lie the charm of both pieces of music, and the secret of their popularity at the musical promenade and in the ball-room.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered on the 21st August, 1890 :—

Name of Stations.	Previously reported. In.	ct.	Rainfall on date. In.	ct.	Total during 1890. In.	ct.
Ghadechi	17	15	...		17	15
Songad	11	88	0	6	11	94
Dhola	18	31	...		18	31
Chuda	9	87	...		9	87
Chital	10	61	0	15	10	76
Jetpur	4	45	...		4	45
Jetalsar	3	86	0	22	4	8
Upleta	9	36	...		9	36
Wansjalia	8	73	0	1	8	74
Porebandar	12	53	...		12	53
Junagad	22	23	0	4	22	27
Veraval	19	43	...		19	43

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA S. AND W. COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held on Saturday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Marine Street, Mr. K. V. Reid in the chair. The following report was submitted :—

We have pleasure in submitting the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1890, and have confidence that you will consider the result quite satisfactory. The past year has not been without anxiety, there having been a very widespread epidemic of fever in the districts where our yarn is consumed, and, in consequence, for many months only a small proportion of the native looms were kept working. As our yarns were fortunately sold in advance, this has not reduced our profit to any appreciable extent, but we have had to carry over a large stock on account of the contractors, who have since taken delivery freely ; and as we hold a sufficient deposit, there is no chance of loss on this account. From a reference to the accounts herewith, it will be seen that the net earnings for the year amount to Rs. 1,08,349-5-7. Of this sum, we have written off Rs. 30,000 to credit of depreciation fund ; Rs. 15,000 to credit of share brokerage account (thus closing the latter account), and an *ad-interim* dividend of Rs. 12½ per share, amounting to Rs. 29,862-8, was paid in February last, total Rs. 74,862-8 ; leaving Rs. 33,486-13-7 for disposal now, which we propose to deal with in the following manner, viz. :—A further dividend of 10 per cent. or Rs. 12½ per share, Rs. 29,862-8 ; and to carry the balance to reserve dividend fund, viz., Rs. 3,624-5-7. The mill machinery and stock of cotton and yarn is insured for Rs. 8,79,000. Mr. Alcock, of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Limited, visited the mill profesionally in March, and on his recommendation some extra machinery has been ordered, which will ensure better and more economical working. Mr. Wilson T. Lidbetter, of Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., visited Hubli to examine the stock on the 30th June last, and found the same correct. Owing to the death of one of your auditors, Mr. Nanabhoy Bhowanishanker Kanvindey, the board has elected Mr. Carsedjee Cawasjee Dalal in his stead under section 131 of this company's articles. Mr. Isaac Alcock is the director, who retires on this occasion, but is eligible for re-election ; and Messrs. Lidbetter & Co. and Mr. Carsedjee Cawasjee Dalal now offer themselves for re-appointment as auditors.

The minutes of the proceedings of the last general meeting were confirmed and signed by the chairman, and the notices convening the meeting were read. The directors' report, together with the profit and loss account with the balance sheet for the year ending the 30th of June, was approved and adopted ; the payment of a dividend of Rs. 12-8 per share was declared ; and a balance of Rs. 3,624-5-7 was carried to the reserve dividend fund. Mr. Isaac Alcock was appointed as director of the company, and Messrs. W. T. Lidbetter and Carsedji Cawasji Dalal, as auditors for the ensuing year, with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the managers and directors of the company, for the satisfactory manner in which they had conducted the company's affairs.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, 320, Mint Road, Fort. Mr. Assar Veerjee, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June, 1890, was submitted to the meeting :—

Your mill is at present fitted up with 15,672 cotton spindles. It was formally opened in December 1889, but it commenced to work regularly since February last. Taking into consideration this fact, together with the high prices which had to be paid for cotton, and the decline in the value of yarn, the net profit of Rs. 19,365-4-1, earned during the five months, will be considered satisfactory. Your directors are glad to be able to state for your information that the yarn of our mill has taken a leading position, and is in great demand both in the Indian and foreign markets ; and as a better working margin has been established of late owing to a material decline in the cost of the raw materials, the prospect of the coming year appears to be more favourable. Your directors are happy to state that the selection made by the agents in introducing the first triple expansion engines in India for our mills (from Messrs. John, Musgrave and Sons, through their agents, Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Co., has proved a succes owing to the economical and steadier working of the engines. The net profit for the half-year ending 30th June, 1890, amounts to Rs. 19,365-4-1, as above stated, which your directors recommend for disposal as follows :—To pay a dividend at Rs. 10 per share on 1,300 shares, being equal to 8 per cent. per annum, Rs. 13,000 ; to apply towards reduction of preliminary expenses, Rs. 1,500 ; to transfer to reserve fund, Rs. 3,000 ; and to carry forward to next year's accounts, Rs. 1,865-4-1 ; total, Rs. 19,365-4-1. Your mill premises, machinery, and stock are insured for Rs. 6,68,000.

The report was approved and adopted, and resolutions were unanimously passed adopting the above report ; declaring a dividend of Rs. 10 per share to be paid on or after Friday, the 5th September ; confirming the appointment of Mr. Kessowjee Veerjee as a director of the company ; re-electing Mr. Munjee Damodur as a director of the company, and re-appointing Mr. Moroba Narayen as the auditor of the accounts of the company for the current year, and his remuneration to be Rs. 125.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A HINDU WIDOW REMARRIAGE.

AT the invitation of Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas, the champion of Hindu widow remarriage, a party of native ladies and gentlemen assembled on Saturday evening at the "Hindu Widow Remarriage Hall," Girgaum, to witness the celebration of the marriage of Bai Suraj, a widowed Khedaval Brahmin lady of Saluna, in the Nadiad Taluka, with Mr. Chagan Raghunath, of Nadiad, a member of the same caste as the bride. A native drum, as is usual on such occasions, kept playing music on the ground-floor of the premises, while the marriage ceremony was proceeding upstairs. The bride is about twenty-one years of age ; and the bridegroom, a printer in a native press at Ahmedabad, is about twenty-seven. Bai Suraj, when only six years of age, was married to a man of about forty-two, who died about six years ago, leaving her a widow at the age of fifteen. Her brother, suspecting her intention to re-marry, had her head shaved by force, and threatened to kill her if she carried her intention into effect. Mr. Chagan, who had been in search of a widow for remarriage, made a proposal to her, and was accepted. Avoiding her brother, Bai Suraj escaped to Bombay on Tuesday last, and found shelter with Mr. Madhavdas. Before the performance of the marriage, the parties signed, in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, a declaration which recited among other things "that the said Chagan and Bai Suraj have agreed, with their free consent, to marry together and become husband and wife by lawful marriage, to be celebrated in the presence of witnesses, and an officiating priest or priests, as prescribed by the Shastras, and according to the custom of the caste to which the said Chagan and Bai Suraj both belong. That the said Chagan Raghunath, in consideration of the marriage, shall pay to the said Bai Suraj the sum of Rs. 151 as her 'palla' or marriage gift" Among those present at the ceremony were the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., Dewan Bahadoor Luxmon Jugonnath, Pandita Ramabai, Dr. Magunlal Umiashunker Bhutt, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Messrs. Nursingrao Bholanath, C.S., Varajrai Suntokram Desai, Lukhmidass Khemjee, N. G. Chundawarker, Goculdas Kahandas Parakh, Narayen Purmanand, Shridhar R. G. Bhandarker, K. N. Kabrajee, Venayek Narayen Bhagvat, Lukhmidass Bhimjee, Sadanund Trimbak Bhundaree, Babun B. Koregaonkar, B. A. Gupte, V. A. Modak, Bhasker Hari Bhagvat, Rai Bahadoor Luchman Singh, &c. The distribution of flowers terminated the proceedings.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th August compared with the statement of the 12th Aug. :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 12. Rs.	A.	P.	Aug. 19. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,20,82,803	6	1	2,35,81,452	6	5
Other Deposits, &c.	4,29,83,751	14	4	4,33,72,501	2	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,87,259	14	9	7,01,262	4	4
Sundries	27,46,183	13	2	27,60,334	9	2
Rs.	9,31,02,979	0	4	9,51,15,550	6	7
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,11,87,096	0	0	1,14,72,279	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	78,04,636	0	0	77,73,946	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	65,31,753	8	11	70,05,381	14	0
Credits on do.	67,59,131	3	4	68,50,173	9	2
Bills discounted &c.	1,38,40,531	6	6	1,32,21,726	8	3
Balances with other Banks	1,62,758	2	6	3,52,867	13	6
Bullion	2,739	12	0	2,745	5	0
Dead Stock	12,20,277	14	10	12,19,133	14	11
Stamps	10,325	12	7	10,600	9	6
Sundries	11,40,385	1	0	11,20,308	12	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,51,21,383	11	8	2,66,31,658	5	3
Do. at Branches	1,93,16,049	7	0	1,91,54,408	10	11
Rs.	9,31,02,979	0	4	9,51,15,550	6	7

THE NAGPUR WATER-WORKS.

THE following is the text of Chief Commissioner's address at the opening of the high level extension of the Nagpur water-works on Wednesday last :—

I wonder to how many of you it occurred before hearing the Municipal address that we are really putting the finishing touch to-day to a work that was begun over a hundred years ago ! Ambajheri was no discovery of European Engineers. Its waters were banked up and led to the city long before the British flag waved over Sitabaldi. The lake, the bund, and the water-supply were originally the work of Mahratta hands in the palmy days of the Bhonsla Raj. The men of that time were certainly not expert in puddle walls ; they had of course no iron pipes, knew little of valves and siphons, and cared less about filtering towers. But nevertheless in their own simple way they managed to supplement effectively the water-supply of the city as it then was ; and we have still in the Telinkheri conduits a sample of the way in which they did their work. And, here let me remark in passing, what an eye for country those old Mahrattas had ! Look at the sites of their forts ! How effectively they dominated the lowlands and commanded the main routes ! Look at their great tanks and lakes ! What an instinctive appreciation they show of the essential conditions of water-storage ! Not Ambajheri and Telinkheri alone, but thousands of similar works in the Nagpur Division remain to witness of their skill. Think for a moment of old Chimna Patel of Nawagaon —a simple village headman, whose descendants to this day till their ancestral fields. I camped last Christmas on those two short *bunds* of his—marvellously short for the work they do—by which he impounded the waters of a score of hills, and created that lovely lake, with a circumference of 17 miles, that not only charms the passing visitor, but spreads fertilising streams over large areas of surrounding cultivation. What a heaven born Engineer that old man was ! And there were scores like him, who, as they pottered round the valleys in their huge red *pugris*, or raced to market on their bullock *chukras*, took in correctly by the eye alone the contours of the country and the courses of its streams, and turned their rough reconnaissances to practical account. Bhandara alone boasts over 3,000 tanks and lakes, the work of nameless geniuses of those old Mahratta days. There is nothing more appreciated by the Natives of India than a plentiful supply of pure water. This is certain ; though the converse position is, I fear, also true—that they take singularly little care to preserve their tanks and wells from outside pollution. They are content to use the supply which is nearest at hand, as their fathers did before them. The vast *vis inertia* of the East lies in the way of sanitary, as in that of many other reforms. But I have, all the same, never known a Municipal Committee to be backward in accepting proposals for improved water-supply when any good scheme has been worked out for them and been shown to be within their means. The action of the enlightened and able Committees that have from time to time controlled the Municipal affairs of Nagpur is as good an example of this as I could name. When the drought of 1869 drew the attention of the local administration to the inadequate water-supply of Nagpur, the Municipal body of the day eagerly welcomed the proposal to rebuild on improved principles the old embankment at Ambajheri, and to lay down a system of mains and pipes which they were told would do away with all recourse to wells. And certainly the need of the town was great. The leakage of the old bund had become so serious, and the failure of the earthen pipes and cisterns of the Mahratta time so marked, that the people were once more almost entirely dependent on the wells, and of these, as we have been reminded, two-thirds were brackish, and all, owing to the porous character of the soil, liable to pollution from surface percolation. It is to me, indeed, reading Dr. Townsend's description of the state of things in 1870, a matter of profound astonishment that the question had not been taken up long before. But the Province was, it is to be feared, only half-awake in those days, and a capital which has been content, even to the present time, to dispense with drains, to locate its public offices in hovels long distances apart, and to house its European residents in tumble-down shanties at perfectly exorbitant rents, could perhaps only be expected to rouse itself and repair its shortcomings by very slow degrees. I am sanguine, however, that now at last Nagpur has got both eyes open, and that ere long it will be able to challenge comparison with other Provincial capitals in respect of all these matters. Mr. Binney's scheme of supply, completed in 1873, was no doubt a boon to the town. But it was unfortunately, as we now know defective in detail and limited in application. I cannot myself understand how the Civil Station and Military Lines with all their important suburbs ever consented to be left outside a system for the support of which they were from the outset to be roundly taxed. Then again it was very soon found that gravitation would not suffice to carry the water even to many parts of the town itself which the scheme had been expected to supply. It was inevitable that the scheme should some time or other come under revision, and accordingly we are met to-day to inaugurate a supplementary system which will, I believe, meet all deficiencies in a reasonable way. I could have wished that the main originally laid had been larger, but we have, with Mr. Glass's able advice, made the best of the existing and permanent factors in the case : and, as I say, I hope the results will prove adequate for all reasonable wants. I have special satisfaction in presiding to-day because I may say truly that in the matter of this extension I myself originally set the ball a-rolling. The sufferings of the Sudder Bazar in my first hot weather in these Provinces, and the subsequent sudden and alarming outburst of cholera in the Calasi lines in July,—caused entirely by the foul state of the wells and ceasing as soon as we closed and dewatered the wells, bringing Ambajheri water to the people in carts,—these facts I say convinced me that the station and the higher quarters of the city could not be allowed any longer to depend on such impure and in adequate sources of supply. Accordingly on the 19th of July 1887, I directed the Chief Engineer, Colonel Ward, to take the question up. We had at hand in Mr. Penny, an Executive Engineer of great skill and ability, and in the Municipal Committee, a body of enlightened and progressive administrators. It took, it is sadly true, two years to settle finally what was to be done and how it was to be paid for ; but in the end and, when we got Mr. Glass to help us, we came to a clear understanding of what was really required ; and whereas in 1888 we should only (on the information then available) have provided for the wants of 11,000 persons at a cost of a lac and a half, we have now provided for the wants of 44,000, at a round cost of 3 lacs of rupees. Besides this we are able to sell 60,000 gallons a day to the Railways, which represents a further supply for 7,500 persons. In short, we have added to the water-supply enough for the daily wants of 51,500 persons, or about two-thirds of the number supposed to have been provided for by the original scheme, at a cost per head of Rs 5-13-3, which is, I think, exceedingly moderate. All parts of the city and station will now be supplied with water, and as it is delivered under pressure in the new pipes, of which there are 15 miles laid, the means of extinguishing fires over a large area of the town are placed in the hands of the Municipal authorities. One indirect and further advantage we have gained is this. The new water-supply has enabled us to build a new Residency for future Chief Commissioners on one of the finest sites in Nagpur, a site which was too high to be served by the gravitation scheme. In fact, I may say, no Provincial Chief will have a finer outlook or a better house. The pile of building that now forms the Residency, in which no Chief Commissioner has for many years been able continuously to live, and where I myself have annually fallen ill, will become available for courts and offices, the employes of which, not being required to remain in the building over night, will suffer no detriment or inconvenience from their limited occupation. The Government offices, now scattered about the station in small unsuitable bungalows, will be concentrated in the same compound as the Secretariat, along with a range of new Telegraph offices already sanctioned by the Government of India. Several bungalows will thus become available for domestic occupation ; and rents, which are at present extortionate for the style of accommodation supplied, ought very soon to be materially reduced. The rest of the old Residency compound will be laid out in building sites. But now, Gentlemen of the Committee, you must not imagine that your task is done. The improvement of the city is, in fact, only beginning. It is an imperative corollary of an adequate water-supply that there should be an adequate system of drainage. Otherwise your last state will be as bad as your first. You will only have substituted constant fever and dysentery for occasional cholera and intestinal parasites. If you took the trouble to read my orders on the last Annual Sanitary Report, you will see that I have started a series of sanitary surveys of all the Municipal towns of the Province. Knowing the burdens you already bear in Nagpur, I am going to pay for the survey here from Provincial Funds. It has already been begun by Mr. White Executive Engineer, and will be on the scale of 10 feet to the mile. On the date thus ascertained we shall prepare a complete scheme of drainage for the town : and it will be your duty—a duty to which I doubt not you will prove equal—to devise means for giving effect to this. My own opinion is that it can only be done by your making the water-supply in the main self-supporting. There ought to be, both here and in Jubbulpore, a general water-rate, from which the poor only ought to be exempted : all others ought to bear a rateable share in the cost of maintenance and of liquidating the water loan. At present only those who take the water into their houses pay any special rate, and the poor are really bearing through the octroi the chief burden of the cost. This is not right. Think of the days when the gentlemen of Nagpur were glad to pay for their drinking water at an *anna* per *ghurrah*. Any water-rate that need be imposed would be a trifle as compared with that. At present you meet the instalments of the loan, and the charges for maintenance, from your general revenues, which were no doubt augmented for this purpose by an increased octroi, and the concession by Government of certain land rents. But, in my opinion, the time has come when the town must face the question of its sanitary and financial obligations as a whole. It will ere long be the meeting place of Bengal and Bombay, and must, I imagine, become a great industrial centre. The Central Provinces have, I believe, a great future before them, and I do not suppose that even now I should be asked at home, as I was by a distinguished authority on India in 1887, to point out on the map where that benighted region lay. "We know all about Bengal, and Madras, and Bombay, and the North-West and Burma from *The Times*" (it was remarked to me), but "*The Times* never mentions the Central Provinces." Well, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has improved matters for us so far. It is now for you, by anticipating, to show yourselves equal to your destiny. I am ready to meet you in any reasonable way. I am willing to recommend to the Government of India an extension of the time for repayment of the water loan. I think it certainly hard that you should have had to pay off the loan of 1873 in the short term of 17 years, and the present loan again in 20 years. The works are of permanent utility, and the time for repayment might well be lengthened. But broadly, the water-supply ought to be paid for apart and made as much as possible self-supporting : while the surplus of your ordinary revenue ought to be devoted to the carrying out, by loan or otherwise, of a complete system of drainage and effecting some other needed improvements in the disposal of sewage. I doubt if you will ever solve this last problem satisfactorily, until you take up land and open a sewage farm of your own. Nagpur is always short of vegetables and of fruit ; and a sewage farm should pay you well. I propose very shortly to appoint a committee to consider thoroughly the subject of financial ways and means in conference with the Municipality. Another matter which I have had on my mind, and frequently on my tongue (as some of you know), ever since 1887 is this. There never was a large town with such a want of facilities for washing its clothes as Nagpur patiently endures. For a couple of miles out, the dhobis may be seen endeavouring to cleanse the garments of the population in quarry holes in nullah beds, and in every hollow were a little water has gathered. In the hot weather they can hardly get along at all. And what risk to health is involved in a cholera year in such arrangements as now prevail it is unnecessary for me to say. Now in Telinkheri, we have a second fine lake, the water of which is not indeed fit to drink, because the catchment area is open to cattle, but it is quite good enough to wash with. I want to have that water brought down in proper pipes to reservoirs erect at suitable spots with ghats for dhobis' work attached. This will cost, I believe, comparatively little. I trust the committee will take the matter up and apply to have a scheme prepared. And now, in conclusion, I have to congratulate those who have been directly concerned in these works on coming within sight of the end of their labours. They have done a rare year's work, for it is little more than a twelve month since active operations began. There is still something to be done before the hydrants can be opened throughout, but the whole will be in order very shortly, and the delay is not the fault of the Engineers. It was a fortunate day for the Province when I secured the services of Mr. Glass as our Superintending Engineer. What a help he has been to me in carrying through our plans of road extension, and in other departmental matters, I need not here explain. But he is especially great in water-works, as the Jubbulpore people would be prompt to tell us ; and his advice has been invaluable in Nagpur, and wherever water-supply questions are under consideration. Mr. Penny has spared neither time nor pains in pushing through to completion the works which he originally very skilfully devised and planned. When you remember that, besides these water-works, he has had all the ordinary duties of a great division to supervise— duties that, as regards roads alone, are now-a-days double or treble what they were three years ago,—to say nothing of a new residency to plan and build ; and last, but not least, the affairs of the Nagpur Volunteers to foster and direct—I am sure you will agree with me that the admiring thanks of the community, as well as of the Administration, are due to him for his untiring and most successful labours. Mr. Leefe, my Assistant Secretary in the Public Works Department, is also deserving of honourable mention, for he assisted Mr. Penny in working out the pipe calculations—a most laborious business—and also did much of the designing. Lastly, I must mention with approval the name of Mr. Williamson, the sub-engineer, to whom, as Mr. Penny reports, much of the rapidity with which the work progressed has been due. I intend to mark my appreciation of his services by presenting him with a watch or other trinket of the value of Rs. 250. Mr. Mulliah, the sub-overseer, is also said to be deserving of special mention. He will receive a watch of the value of Rs. 100. To Tummiah, the head maistry, who not only worked indefatigably himself, but made his men work strenuously too, a puggri of honour has been awarded by me, and will presently be given. And now, gentlemen apologising for having so long detained you, I bid you for the present farewell. I leave the affairs of the city with confidence in the hands of its civic fathers—feeling sure that they will not fail to fulfil the obligation laid upon them of carrying out, as their means allow, all those sanitary improvements which the growth of population and the extension of communications have made more than ever imperative here.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—2,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 68 bales gunny rags, Pragjee Heerjee and Co ; 2,000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Huzara s—225 cwts cloves and 11 cwts ivory, E Passanee and Co ; 18 bales skin, Goolam R Allybux ; 25 cwts pearl, 2 cases nutmegs, and 5 cwts ramputree, and 20 cwts false mace, D Peerbhoy ; 350 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchmarlo s—1,120 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 3,649 cwts linseed, F Hurst ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, John L Kersten.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co., 122 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 145 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers 2,799 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000½ ; cwts castorseed, F L Batlibai and Co ; 2001 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, and 3,999 cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—1,000 cwts wheat, 3,000 cwts castorseed, 6,027 cwts rapeseed, and 1,999 cwt. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—1,000 cwts castorseed and 226 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Melpomene s—25 bales twist, A Munjee and Co ; 132 cwts sandalwood, P F Talati ; 80 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 23 bales twist, K H Chinoy ; 115 cwts sandalwood and 80 bales twist ; D Nowrojee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Melpomene s—209 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 40 bales twist, D Nowrojee ; 75 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co ; 22 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Melpomene s—185 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 30 bales twist, Framjee, Sandd and Co ; 46 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Melpomene s—55 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 20 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—50 cases sulphuric acid and 5 cases earthenware, &c, Treacher and Co ; 91 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufally ; 10 packages earthenware, G Poonja.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s—5 cases printing ink, J B Murzban.
Pekin s—5 cases cheese, P Pestonjee.
Huzara s—3 cases cologne water, Shamjee Lilladhur.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—9 bales printing papers, Hugo Schers and Co.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—25 cases butter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—30 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. A. C. *VS.* ARROW CLUB.

A match was played on Saturday afternoon between an Eleven of the Young Men's Christian Association and the recently organized Arrow Club, on the Y. M. C. A. ground, resulting in a win for the Arrowites by 36 runs on the first innings. For the Y. M. C. A. Hykoop was the only man who obtained double figures in the first innings, and played well and steadily for his 14 not out. Succumbing, in his second venture after scoring 33, to a full pitch from the Arrow under-arm bowler, Morrison, Goyder came next with 0 and 15.

For the Arrow Club, Small and Mason were top-scorers with 13 and 16, while Boyn bowled well for his side, accounting for no less than 6 wickets in the first, and 5 in second innings.

The second venture of the Y. M. C. A. began under seemingly favourable circumstances, no less than 60 runs being telegraphed for the loss of but two wickets (Owen 6 and J Waller 4), with Hykoop and Goyder in, but the tail made a very poor show, 7 bats only making 6 runs, the total being 66 runs, which left the Arrow but 31 runs to make in their second innings in order to win.

Both the captains J. Waller, Y. M. C. A., and Netscher, Arrow, failed to come off.

Subjoined are the scores :—

Y. M. C. A.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Goyder c Netscher b Boyn	0	c and b Boyn	15
Hykoop not out	14	b Morrison	33
Waller b Netscher	1	c Arratoon b Chitts	4
Sands c Morrison b Boyn	3	b Boyn	1
Nash c Morrison b Boyn	0	not out	0
Goode b Chitts	2	b Morrison	0
Teil b Boyn	0	b Boyn	0
O'Leary run out b Boyn	3	b Morrison	0
Reid c Boyn b Boyn	0	b Boyn	0
Simmonds run out b Boyn	0	c Arratoon b Boyn	2
Owen b Boyn	0	b Chitts	6
Extras	3	Extras	5
Total	26	Total	66

A. C. C.

First Innings.

Chitts run out b Sands	6
Arratoon c Teil b Sands	0
Boyn b Waller	0
Slark c Teil b Sands	4
Netscher c Goyder b Teil	6
Small c Reid b Teil	13
Mason c Reid b Waller	16
Chitts-Lewis c Teil b Sands	0
Binks b Teil	8
Morrison not out	2
Naronha c Hykoop b Teil	0
Extras	7
Total	62

PARSEE GYMKHANA *VS.* COLABA GARRISON.

ON Saturday last the Colaba Garrison tried conclusions with the Parsee Gymkhana, on the ground of the latter, and had to retire defeated by 49 runs, a result due mainly to the fact that the visitors had nothing like their best team in the field. Though Messrs. Mody and Pundole bowled unchanged throughout the innings of the Garrison, the vexed question of unfair bowling was never raised, and the result was a very pleasant day's cricket, and at the end of the game each side parted on good terms with the other. A return match will be played at the end of September, when it is hoped each side will be fully represented. The following is the full score and analysis :—

COLABA GARRISON.

First Innings.

Sergeant Maclean run out	6
Private Dyer c Divecha b Pundole	7
Private Walton c Pundole b Mody	9
Mr T R Phillips c Tata b Mody	5
Mr F Burgess b Pundole	2
Gunner Reville st Kanga b Mody	0
Private Yeoman b Pundole	7
Corporal Williamson b Mody	14
Private Berry b Mody	1
Gunner Boynton s Kanga b Pundole	1
Gunner Moore not out	0
Extras	1
Total	53

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.

	B	M	R	W
D C Pundole	71	2	25	4
R E Mody	70	4	23	5

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

D C Pundole b Williamson	11
E N Daver c Williamson b Berry	10
B R Patel c Moore b Williamson	42
S B Doctor b Moore	3
D D Kanga c and b Berry	0
S H Harver c Moore b Berry	0
R E Mody b Berry	1
D M Daboo l-b-w b Berry	15
D J Tata b Berry	6
J M Divecha not out	7
H D Mehta b Berry	0
Extras	17
Total	112

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.

	B	M	R	W
Williamson	125	12	35	2
Berry	103	4	41	7
Moore	35	2	19	1

EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT BY A COLLECTOR.

A PARSEE, named Jamsetjee Nowrojee, a Municipal Ward Collector, was arrested on a warrant, issued by Mr. Cooper on Saturday, on a charge of misappropriating Rs. 13,000 Municipal money. The information was laid by Mr. Pearson, Acting Assessor. Mr. Payne who appeared for the accused, applied for bail, which was refused.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 23 :—The barometer is risen in Western Punjab and Upper Sindh also South West Bengal, Circars, Deccan and Central Provinces ; fallen elsewhere. The rise is brisk in West Punjab, the fall brisk in Rawalpindi ; elsewhere changes are small. Pressure is low along the foot of the hills in Northern India and increases steadily from this region to the highest point in the extreme south. The wind is southerly in the Bay area and Bengal ; easterly, Assam ; North Bengal ; and westerly most other regions. Monsoon is of fairly normal strength on the West Coast and strong over the Bay. Temperature is low particularly in the Punjab. No rain has fallen in Sindh, Rajputana, Guzerat or west of Central Provinces, elsewhere the fall has been general and heavy in Bengal and the Gangetic plain.

August 24 :—Barometer has fallen in Burma, the Bay, area over lower Bengal and east of Central Provinces, also Malabar Coast ; but it as risen elsewhere. The general distribution is same as yesterday's readings—increasing from area low pressure along the foot of hills to area high pressure in the extreme south. Wind blows southerly in Burma, at the head of the Bay and Bengal, north westerly in Malabar, generally westerly elsewhere. The force is low on the West Coast, normal over the Bay. Temperature is low everywhere. No rain of importance have fallen in North Western or Central parts of India, only slight scattered showers in the Peninsula but in Burma, Bengal and east of North-West Provinces. General rain heavy in places.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular; Surats easier.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 9-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ ,, ,,	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 8¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	96⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	94¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88¼
4½ per cent. ,,	89⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	54¼d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	22,000	bales
,, ,, ,, Surats	3,000	,,
,, ,, Import of Cotton	14,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	...	
,, ,, Stock of Cotton	660,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	252,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	23,000	,,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship John Bright, 1,738 tons, Captain Thomas Walker, cleared on Saturday last for Bushire in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain A Houghton, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Thibet, 1,671, tons, Captain W L Brown, arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Hongkong with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Locksley Hall, 4,000 tons, Captain J Collin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool with a general cargo, Mrs Jackson and Miss Kaysing as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Assyria, 970 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Miss Brown, Mr J Fowler, Mr A McLoggan, Mr Victor Monis, Mrs M Manosoch, Miss Alice Mackilligan, Mr. R Doonah, and 66 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	L. Hall (s)	Collin	Liverpool, July 29.
	Ormesby (s)	Peterson	Cardiff, July 23.
24	Cy. of Edinburgh.	Frame	Liverpool, July 30.
	Peshawar (s)	Wheeler	London, July 31.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Waverley (-)	Calvert	Calcutta.
	Calder (s)	Fairweather	Persian Gulf.
	John Bright (s)	Walker	Bushire.
	Colaba (s)	Houghton	Rangoon, &c.
24	Assyria (s)	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Caupra, for Rangoon and Moulmein.
,, Huzara, for London.
,, Palamcotta, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
19	Putiala s	Smith	Bombay, Aug. 6.
	Shahjehan s	Banks	Rangoon, Aug. 15.
	Pachumba s	Macfadyen	Rangoon, Aug. 11.
	Palitana s	Dougherty	Singapore, Aug. 7.
20	Chicklade s	Collingwood	Aden, Aug 6.

DEPARTURES.

August 19.—Steamer Secundera.
August 20.—Steamers Baroda and Lindula

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice FARRAN.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Chitnis, M and M., Chalk, W and S, and M H Khan for claimants—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Ramjee Wagojee Gholay and others.—F A Little for Government, Payne, G and S for mortgagee.

Undefended New Long Causes.

333-90—Tyabjee and D—Tarachund Lukmondas vs Girdharising Nundram.

365-90—In person—Pestonjee Jeenabhoy vs Wassudeo Wittoba and others.

369-90—Ardesir, H and D—A J de Souza vs Louisa Carney *alias* Bebee Sultan Nissa and others.

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

289-90—Thakurdas, D and C—H H Syed Ali vs A Adib—Payne, G and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

244-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Ramchundra Hemraj vs Ramchundra Vinayek and others—Jefferson, B D and K, and Chalk, W and S.

129-90—Crawford, B B and B—Seskurn Sameermul and others vs Dewraj Thakersey and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

551-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Dwarkadas Shamjee vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—H C and B, T and D, and P and R.

213-90—In person, Apauper, Moosa Ibrahim *alias* Suleman Esmail Hoossein—In person.

235-90—Chitnis, M and M—Javerbai vs Kublibai and an other—Jefferson, B D and K, and L S F and N.

303-90—A T Turner—Loomba Rama and others vs Purbhoodas Goverdhundas.

189-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Bapty Brothers vs The Bombay Flour Mills Co—Crawford, B B and B

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 21.

Oldfield, Lieut, Bo 5th Cavalry, on priv. leave, from Deesa.

AUGUST 22.

Pocklington, Major, Ms, 2nd Oxfordshire Lt Inft, on leave, from Toungoo.

Costobadie, Major, Beng, R H A, on general leave from Lucknow.

AUGUST 23.

O'Brien, Lieut, Bo, 1st Lanc Regt, on leave, from Deolali.

Fowler, Lieut, Bo, 1st Belooch Bn L I, on leave, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 21.

Waller, 2nd Lt, Bo, ½ Bo Rifles, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 22.

Bayley, Col, Ms, 30 M Inft, on med. cert, to England.
Crosthwaite, Col, Bo, R A, on leave, to Kirkee.

AUGUST 24.

O'Brien, Lieut, Bo, 1st Lanc Regt, on leave, to Deolali.
Fowler, 1st Belooch Bn L I, on leave, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, Commanding Bo. Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, 25th August, 1890.

For the week commencing Monday, 25th August 1890 :—

1. The following drills will take place this week at Head-quarters :—

Morning Drills.

Tuesday, 26th. Thursday, 28th.—7 a.m. Gun drill.

Evening Drills.

Wednesday, 27th, 6-30 p. m.—Cabine drill for Recruits.

Friday, 29th, 6 30 p. m.—Gun drill.

By Order.
(Sd.) A. LESLIE Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 25th August, 1890.

1. The weekly monsoon drills in the Town Hall will commence on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 8-30 p. m. All recruits are requested to attend, as well as N. C. Officers and Volunteers.

There will be sword drill for officers, who are requested to bring their swords.

2. It is requested that all official documents, &c., for the Commanding Officer or Adjutant may be sent *direct* to this office.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

3. The following promotions are sanctioned :—Corporal F A Reddie to be Sergeant, to complete establishment.

Trooper J J B Benson, to be Trumpeter, vice Kane, resigned.

Lance-Corporals H S Symons, T Rogers and J Brooks to be Corporals to complete establishment.

Troopers X Castelli, D Brooks, J H Symington and T J Bennett to be Lance-Corporals.

4. Recruits will attend at the Riding School on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 7 a. m., in uniform. Military saddles, bridles and head-ropes to be worn.

5. The squadron will parade at the Riding School on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 6-45 a. m., for a march out. Swords and bandoliers without carbines.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

THE TROOPSHIP PROGRAMME.

THE 16th Lancers, for Lucknow, will embark in the Serapis on Sept. 3. The Malabar on Oct. 1 will embark the following Field Batteries of Royal Artillery : The 24th for Jhansi, the 34th for Allahabad, the 46th for Fyzabad, the 51st for Dinapore, and the 54th for Nowgong. The 1st Batt. King's Royal Rifles, for Rawal Pindi, will sail in the Crocodile on Nov. 26. The Malabar on Dec. 11 will embark the 2nd Royal Scots for Malta, and the 1st Bn. Bedfordshire Regt. thence (on Dec. 20) for Bombay, en route for Rawal Pindi. The Serapis, on Jan. 22, 1891, will leave with the 1st Batt. Devonshire Regt. for Alexandria, and will take the 2nd Batt. Suffolk Regt. thence to Bombay, enroute for Rangoon. The other outward going troopers will carry drafts. On the homeward voyage the Serapis will leave Bombay on Oct. 9 with the 17th Lancers, of which the A squadron will be left in Egypt to relieve the squadron of the 20th Hussars, which comes home. The Crocodile, on Oct. 23, will embark the 4th, 37th, 73rd, 74th and 77th Field Batteries, R.A. The Malabar will sail on Nov. 6 with the 1st Batt. Connaught Rangers for Aden, where she will embark the 2nd Leicestershire Regt. for England. The Euphrates, on Nov. 20, will embark the 1st Border Regt., and the Crocodile, on Jan. 2, the 1st King's Own Scottish Borderers, both for England. The other homeward bound troopers will carry details.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

"BURGUNDIES," especially suitable during the rains. *Macon, Beaune, Pommard, Chablis, Chambertin,* imported direct from Nuits, (Cote d' Or) by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

PARSEE LADIES' SINGLE EARRINGS set with finest Diamonds. Pearls and Emeralds, varying from Rs. 380 to Rs. 4,000 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay.

BANJOS, American and English make, with 5 or 7 strings. See our Price List, the best and cheapest imported. Largest Stock in India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

NOVELTY! NOVELTY!! Great variety of CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES, in quite a new style. Time-pieces with little Dollies jumping, with little Dollies swinging all along the Clock is going, very neatly made and cheapest ever offered to the Bombay public. Prices varying from 25 to 4 rupees. Please have a look in at JAHANGEER C. CAWASJEE, Watch-maker, 97, Meadow Street.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS of Best Steel with rollers, from Rs. 5-14; Despatch Boxes, Rs. 8-14; Large Cash Boxes, Rs. 9-8 and 11-8. CHEAPEST ever offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!! of MLLE H. KRAUS' Sale consisting of a choice selection of French Millinery, Feathers, Ribbons, Veiling, Bridal Veiling, and Infant's Robes, etc. GREAT REDUCTIONS for CASH ONLY. NOTE ADDRESS, Albert Buildings, 1st floor, Fort, Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m.

WANTED, a very competent and long experienced INDENT CLERK and SALESMAN, who can canvass business in all miscellaneous goods, especially hardware, metals &c., piece-goods. Very liberal salary and commission to a really fit man with plenty of influence among merchants. One who can guarantee business preferred. Apply, "BONA FIDE,." care of this office.

WANTED, a SECOND ENGINEER, for S.S. "Hindoo." Apply to Messrs. KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co., Agents, Bazar Gate.

WANTED, by a thorough Practical man a SITUATION as Manager, or Card and Spinning Master. Address, "A. B," care of this office.

PIANOFORTES.—On Hire or Hire Purchase, the largest stock to select from, and the best for the climate of India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—A number of Pianos lately returned from Hire, and are being sold at low rates to clear. All iron framed instruments, specially made for India. S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

TRICYCLE AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and detailed lists on application. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL Co., Ld.—FOR SALE, 3 Warping MACHINES and 23 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the MILL, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

LANOWLEE! LANOWLEE!! LANOWLEE!!! A TRAINED NURSE desires the care of Children at the above healthy hill station. She also has a HOUSE TO LET. For particulars, apply to "H.," Post Office, Lanowlee.

NEW SONGS, New Pieces, New Dance Music, every Mail. Can be heard, tried over, or taken on approval. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

POONA SEASON.—TO LET, at Poona, a large and very comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 6, Right Flank Lines, Wanowri. Rent moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, *Deccan Herald* Poona.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,030.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

THE new improved patent ARISTON to play long and round tunes in case complete. Rs. 61 to Rs. 180, with 6 long and 6 round tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CALADIUMS, Gladioli, Begonias, Gloxinias, Loose Seeds, Garden Pumps and other Garden Sundries Price Lists free. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

THE RAMSAY PELHAM BIT—The Newest and Best Polo Bit invented, Nickel Silver on Steel, Rs. 7-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton, "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day 3 kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail.—MORENAS and CO., General Merchants.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN,' *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1885.

PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY

Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

THE CITY LINE s. s. "CITY of EDINBURGH" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless Boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor, before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 21th August, 1890.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on applications at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.

Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
Secretaries and Agents.

OFFICES:—9, Hummum Street.

NEW FURNITURE FOR OLD.

A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture polish (as used in their wellknown Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.

Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle so that any one can use it.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
By post Rs. 1-8.

Send a post card to
DRUMMOND AND Co., Bangalore.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE UNIVERSAL ANGLO-PERSIAN GRAMMAR.

A NEW WORK altogether compiled by the Undersigned for the public use specially to supply the great desideratum felt long by the Persian Scholars. It is intended to remedy the general difficulties both in grammar and composition points felt by beginners in their study of the Oriental language, but will prove a most interesting and useful reference manual to the general readers who are found of the noble language.

Price Rs. 2 Cloth Cover and Paper Rs. 1-8.

Which is comparatively nothing to the Herculian work itself.

It is dedicated to H. E. the late Governor, Lord Reay.

To be had from the following Agency offices:—
1. ATMARAM SAGOON and Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.
2. Messrs. SAYAD RAJA and Co, Akekwala, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.

TRADE MARK

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY *from all other Aperient Waters.*

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER *of the* APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, *London.*

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 23.

THERE was no futher advance in the price of Bar Silver on the other side yesterday, 54¼d. being still the quotation received through all channels; and Rupee Securities remained at £88½ for Fours, and £89⅜ for 4½ per cent., at which they had been quoted since the beginning of the week. 96⅜ was still the rate of Consols for account; but a further reduction of ½ per cent. was made in the market rate of discount on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper say to 3½ per cent., all round. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 108. The week's Specie shipment consisted of £240,000 in Silver to this port. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 94¾ (not 99¾ as lately quoted by Reuter). Exchange on London remained at fcs. 25·28½.

Quotations for Bombay Linseed come 3d. per quarter higher, in a firmer market, both for spot and arrival seed, at 45s. 9d. ex-quay, in either position. Of Rapeseed there was none offering in the market, and this description is not now quoted. No. 1 Soft White Wheat on the spot in Liverpool was unaltered at 7s. 5½d. ex-quay; but Soft Red was ½d. per cental dearer, at 7s. 2d. ex-quay. White Delhi is called unquotable. An increase of 110,000 quarters in the quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday compared with last week's estimate is shown by the figures wired as 2,170,000 quarters. Cocoanut Oil, both Ceylon and Cochin, was 10s. dearer on the spot, and 5s. to arrive.

A drop of ⅛d. per lb. brought the price of Mid.-American Cotton on the spot in Liverpool to 6⅜d. per lb. yesterday; while Arrivals were 3-32d. lower in the nearest positions, and 1·64d. in the most distant, at 6 17-64d. for August deliveries, and 5¾d. for December-January. Prices of East Indian Cotton come generally 1-16d. per lb. lower in Broach, Dhollera, and Oomrawattee, of all grades, and ⅛d. in Tinnevelly; Bengals being quoted as before. The market closed irregular, the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats, these being called easier. The day's imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet at previous rates. The feeling in Liverpool at closing this afternoon was dull; Surats quiet; the sales having been 4,000 bales, of which 400 were Surats; and the Imports 6,000 bales. Both spot and arrival prices were unchanged. Manchester remained quiet.

A more or less dull feeling has pervaded the Liverpool Cotton Market during the past week, and a decline of 5-16d. in the price of spot American Cotton, and in Arrivals of 5-16 to 21-64d. in the nearest positions, and 3-64d. for the most distant deliveries, has been established, Surats also being generally 1-16d. lower than they were a week ago. The Sales for the week were 11,000 bales less than for the previous six days, at the small total of 22,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 12,000 bales less, at 36,000 bales. The Imports were 10,000 bales less, at 14,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 24,000 bales; but the figures which we give below show that compared with the figures of the two preceding years it was 140,000 bales and 202,000 bales heavier, respectively. The stock of Surats was 4,000 bales less, at 252,000 bales. A further decrease in the total Visible Supply, of 40,000 bales, is shown by yesterday's estimate; and of East Indian Cotton there were 7,000 bales less in sight. A comparison with the figures given at the same time last year and the year before, shows a total of 281,000 bales more in sight as against 1889, and of 186,000 compared with 1888, the increase being entirely due to the much larger Visible Supply of East Indian Cotton, say 230,000 bales, and 295,000 bales more for the two years, respectively. The spot price of Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was ⅛d. per pound lower than at the same time last year, but 13-16d. higher than in 1888.

In New York a further decline of ⅛ per cent. in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands took place yesterday, making the quotation 11½ cents; and Futures for August were 23 points down, at 11·09 cents; but for September they were 4 points higher at 10·75 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports during the week had been double those for the corresponding week last year, though considerably less than in 1888; and the excess now shown in the total Receipts this season compared with those for the preceding two seasons is 258,000 bales and 222,000 bales, respectively. The quantity in sight was 20,000 bales greater than last week, at 7,200,000 bales. To-day the spot price was unchanged; but Futures for August were 2 points up, at 11·09 cents, and for September they were 14 points higher, at 11·89 cents.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	14,000	7,000	19,000
,, exports to U. K.	8,000	11,000	7,000
,, ,, Continent	....	1,000	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '89.	5,77·,000	5,513,000	5,549,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	2,820,000	2,787,000	2,801,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	2,024,000	1,910,000	1,803,000
,, Stock in the Ports	55,000	68,000	172,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 22nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	1,160,000	878,521	974,470
,, ,, Surats	531,000	301,020	236,450

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	660,000	519,620	457,770
,, London	23,000	17,000	16,000
American afloat	20,000	15,000	10,000
East Indian ,,	45,000	23,000	25,000
Total	748,000	574,620	503,770
Price of Mid.-Americans	6¼d.	6⅝d.	5 9-16d.
,, Good Dhollera	4 9-16d.	4 13-16d.	4 7-16d.
Difference	1 11-16d.	1 13-16d.	1⅛d.

Business in our local Cotton Market has been upon a very limited scale to-day, a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Wadwan, at Rs. 175, and Jafferabad at Rs. 172 per candy having been all the ready stuff taken. In forward business, however, a line is reported in "Good" New Bengal, for January delivery, at Rs. 156 per candy. The tone of the market is very quiet, and prices generally are quoted as before.

WHEAT.—Hardly any fresh transactions have taken place in this market; but dealers name previous rates for all descriptions.

SEEDS remain quiet in tone, with next to nothing doing, but with prices nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	430	bales.
Wheat	15,287	cwt.
Linseed	2,531	,,
Ground Nuts	859	,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged. The Etolia (s) has engaged the balance of her cargo for Antwerp, for August-September loading, at 14s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quieter to-day under the influence of a drop of 1-16d in Calcutta, and we call rates 1-32 lower here than they closed at last evening; but very little business has transpired either way. Forward rates for remittance are about 1-16d. per month higher, our ready quotations being:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 8 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 29-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 9 ⅛d.	,,
Francs do.	2·22½.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker to-day, and rates have receded a little, the cash price of Fours having become 102⅝, which was the closing rate; while for the end of the month, and for the September settlement, 102 9-16 and 102⅝, respectively, have been quoted, with sellers for account on both lines. 104 is still nominally quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have shown more activity on the principal line of Cotton Mill scrip, and we have to report an advance of Rs. 25 in Central India and New Great Eastern; and of Rs. 10 in Sholapur, and of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas; but in other cases there has been a decline, say of Rs. 35 in Khandesh; of Rs. 25 in Gordon and Khatao Macconji; of Rs. 15 in Mahalakshmi; of Rs. 10 each in Framji Petit and Hindustan; and of Rs. 5 each in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, City of Bombay, and Indian Manufacturing, at our quotations. East India Press shares are Rs. 50 higher, at Rs. 1,300. Oriental Life are Rs. 15 lower, at Rs. 185; Prince of Wales Fire are Rs. 50 up, at Rs. 1,550. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 915 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WEEKES—Aug 2. at the Mansion House, Hurst Pierpoint, wife of Arthur Weekes, J P., Bengal Civil Service (Retired), daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MACINTIRE—RAWES—July 30, at St. Andrew's, Bath, George Atkinson, son of late John Macintire, Dep-Inspt-Gen. of Hospitals, Bengal to Emma Mary Gertrude, daughter of late William Wilson Rawes, Dept-Inspt-Gen of Hospitals, Madras.

MANSFIELD—ROSS—Aug 5, at Emmanuel Church, Clifton, Edward Dillon Mansfield, of Lambrook Bracknell, to Muriel Edith Campbell Ross, daughter of Col G C Ross, B S C.

PEARSON—LIDDERDALE—Aug 5, at the Parish Church, Hungerford, Berks, C R Jervis Pearson, AKCL, Vicar of Berrow, Somersetshire, to Elizabeth Norris, daughter of late William Lidderdale, H E I C S.

DEATHS.

BIRCH—Aug 1, at Pembroke House, Felixtowe, Suffolk, Francis Charles Birch, formerly of the India Board, aged 73.

CORBETT—Aug 2, at the Grange, Teddington, Richard John Corbett, Capt (Retired List), Madras Staff Corps, of Hyeres S of France, aged 59.

COXWELL—Aug 2, at Sinclair-gardens, W, Lieut-Col J A S Coxwell, late 46th Madras Native In. aged 79.

DELANE—July 31, at Gunners, Windlesham, Surrey, Maj Genl G Delane, late of the Bengal Cavalry and Staff Corps and for many years Commandant of the Gov-Gen's Body guard, aged 65.

HASELWOOD—Aug 2, at Sunbury-on-Thames, Ann, widow of Richard Haselwood, of the Indian Navy, aged 86.

HILL—Aug 1, at Bedford, Caroline Catherine, widow of late Capt. R Hill, H E I C S, aged 74.

HOWELL—Aug 4, at Sheepshed, Leicestershire, Ella, wife of Lieut-Col H Howell, B S C, 1st Punjab Rifles, aged 49.

SPOTTISWOODE—July 29, at Perwick, Southsea, Gen M C Spottiswoode, late of the Madras Staff Corps, aged 73.

WALLACE—July 8, at Cheltenham, Fanny Teresa Wallace, wife of Maj T Wallace, late of the Bengal Army; also, Aug 5, at Cheltenham, Maj T Wallace, H E I C S,

WOOD—Aug 2, at Woodville, Elgin, Margaret Wood, widow of George Wood, of Calcutta, aged 77.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HASTED—August 20, at Ootacamund, the wife of J E H Hasted, Assistant Superintendent of Police, of a son.

KAVANAGH—August 11, at 2, Municipal Office Street, Calcutta, the wife of Hope Kavanagh, N-W P and Oudh Police, of a son.

MACKENZIE—August 16, at Chandpore Tea Estate, Chittagong, the wife of R R Mackenzie, of a daughter.

MACLEAN—July 23, at Khanke, near Wazirabad, the wife of L F MacLean, Executive Engineer, Chenab Weir, of a son.

STANUELL—August 17, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain Stanuell, 21st Royal Scotts, Fusiliers, of a son.

TATE—August 21, at Bangalore, the wife of W J Tate, Esq., C E, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALLING—McGEE—August 19, at All Saints Church, Cantonments, Lucknow, by the Rev W F Thompson, Military Chaplain, Arthur T Walling, 5th B L I, to Florence Amelia, third daughter of Captain H J McGee, 17th Lancers.

DEATHS.

ELLACOTT—At Stringer's Street, Madras, Fanny, the dearly loved wife of J Ellacott, and eldest daughter of the late Honorary Surgeon James Lears, Vizagapatam Collectorate.

PEYTON—August 5, at Moradabad, Walter Westropp, youngest son of Alfred G Peyton, District Locomotive Superintendent, O & R Railway, aged 4½ years.

PRENDERGAST—August 16, at Masulipatam, Marie Bertha, the dearly loved child of Mr H G Prendergast, Madras Police, aged 1 year, 1 month and 1 week.—English and Australian papers please copy.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1890.

THE *fiasco* that was lately reported from America in connection with the attempt to employ electricity as a means of causing instantaneous and painless death to a criminal sentenced to execution, has been used to point the moral that the civilised world has advanced a step nearer to the total abolition of capital punishment. Whether, by removing the greatest of all deterrents that can influence the intending murderer we should not increase the recklessness with which heinous offences are committed, and so lead to the loss of a greater number of lives than would be preserved from death at the hangman's hands, may perhaps be considered doubtful; though for our own part, if we look at the state of crime in America, where capital sentences are but seldom carried out, the arguments seem to point to a sufficiently definite conclusion. There can at all events be no reasonable doubt that if with the gradual abolition of capital punishment in any country murders have a corresponding tendency to increase, it is the duty of the Government to protect the lives of its subjects by retaining in the statute-book the only measure which can effectually restrain the crime. That there is a strong sentiment in favour of substituting some milder remedy for the disease than capital punishment is undoubtedly the case, and it may not be out of place to consider how far it exists in this country at the present time. In the Government Resolution on the Administration Report on Prisons in the Bombay Presidency for 1889, the total number of prisoners who paid the penalty of death for their misdeeds stands at 35. This number appears excessively small as compared with the average number of persons who commit murder in this Presidency in a year, but as the criminal statistics for 1889 are not yet published, the figures for the preceding year may be employed as a basis of comparison. In that year the number of true murder cases reported to the police is recorded to have been 215. In 22 of these cases the murderers were undiscovered, 168 cases were brought to trial, and 25 were pending at the close of the year. Of the 168 cases decided by trial 85 ended in conviction. Turning to the figures relating to persons we find that in 1888 no fewer than 460 persons were arrested for murder in that year. Of these 416 were tried in connection with the 168 cases above referred to, but 168 only were convicted. The number of convictions is small as compared with the total of persons who were sent up for trial, but it is very large as compared with the astonishingly small number of executions that took place during the year. That number stands at 18 only. The question naturally arises, what became of the rest? Will the figures showing the number of persons transported for life help us to solve the difficulty? Hardly so, for cases of attempt at murder, or culpable homicide not amounting to murder, are punishable with transportation for life; and adding the 57 persons convicted of these offences to those convicted of murder we arrive at a total of 198, while the criminals who ended their term of imprisonment by either the one penalty or the other numbered only 137, leaving still a very large difference to account for. The fact remains that in 1888, there were 215 true murder cases, as compared with false charges of such, known to have been committed, in which 416 persons were tried for the offence, and 141 convicted, but only 18 hanged. How many murders were hushed up altogether or attributed to snake-bite or other convenient causes can only be conjectured, but it may be assumed that they bear a fairly large proportion to those which came to light. With the difficulty of obtaining convictions for murder in this country we are more or less familiar. The jury system in several districts has a good deal to do with it. But the jury system has nothing to do with the fate of the prisoner when he is once convicted; and the public have a right to be informed as to what has been the ultimate fate of the 141 convicted murderers, all of whom except 18 escaped the fate which the Indian Penal Code lays down for those who commit that offence. That most of them were not even transported for life is clear from the figures that we have quoted. It appears then that they have paid for their offences by a more or less protracted term of imprisonment. The administration of British India furnishes probably a more abundant supply of statistical wealth in all its branches than that of any other hitherto discovered country. Whole volumes of figures relating to crime, and percentages of convictions to arrests, which are probably never read, are periodically issued from the Government Central Press; but a simple matter like that which we are considering cannot be elucidated from any one of them. By what authority are the majority of death sentences commuted to terms of imprisonment? It would be extremely interesting to know; and the information, it would be thought, cannot be hard to obtain, and to publish in a concise form in either the Annual Police or Jail Annual Reports. Meanwhile, can it be wondered at that murder cases show a lamentable tendency to increase in number year by year, when the criminal can calculate beforehand the odds against his crime being discovered at all, if it is discovered, against his being convicted, and if he is convicted, against his getting anything more than a few years' imprisonment. If the facts which we have recorded are due to a growing dislike on the part of those in power to the infliction of capital punishment, it would be better to repeal certain sections of the Penal Code, and to make a milder punishment for murder legal, than to render the intentions of that very useful and practical Act more or less a dead letter while going through the empty form of retaining them in its pages.

THE recent enactment of a Village Sanitation Act for the Bombay Presidency lends interest to the measures that have just been devised in the Central Provinces, under an Act passed by the Supreme Legislature last year for improving the sanitation of villages in that territory. The measures in question, we gather from a Resolution that Mr. Mackenzie has passed, apply to a number of large villages containing a mixed population which are not much inferior in size and importance to some of the smaller municipalities, and in which the powers of the muccadam—the equivalent to the patel in this Presidency—are inadequate to the sole management of the conservancy. For the great majority of the villages, however, the Chief Commissioner thinks that the rules laid down under the Revenue Act will suffice for many years to come,—which is just the view of the case which we should expect so practical an administrator as Mr. Mackenzie to take. Mr. Mackenzie has not made the mistake of trying to go too fast. When the inhabitants offer a passive resistance to the introduction of the larger machinery provided in the Act he advises that the authorities shall limit themselves to rigorously enforcing the muccadam rules, pressure being brought to bear upon the muccadam, and through him upon the inhabitants. This is in accordance with the view that was taken in some of the criticisms of the Bombay Village Sanitation Act last year, when it was urged that in many cases more might be done by making the patel responsible for the carrying out of certain simple sanitary rules than by the entirely novel experiment of forming village sanitary committees. Certainly, a village which is so indifferent to the matter that it will not take the trouble to form a panchayet is not fit to be entrusted with the limited powers of self-government with which the Central Provinces Sanitation Act proposes to endow the larger villages. The set of rules drawn up by Mr. Mackenzie make the Deputy Commissioner the motive power in applying the Act. He is to visit the village, and having recorded an order certifying it to be in an insanitary state, he is to read the order in the presence of the muccadam and the assembled inhabitants, who are to be called together for the purpose. Then in consultation with the muccadam and a committee of the leading inhabitants, the Deputy Commissioner is to draw up a scheme for the sanitary management of the village, in which the requirements of the place in regard to water-supply, conservancy, and road communications are to be set out, and the amount which the inhabitants can fairly be expected to pay for sanitation is to be estimated. The scheme will be submitted to Government for sanction, and on its acceptance, the villagers will proceed "in open assembly" to the election of a panchayet. It is apparently desired to give a certain practical dignity, and something more, to the members of the Panchayet, for each member is to receive a *sanad*, and during his term of office is to be exempted from the provisions of the Arms Act—a privilege which inevitably raises the question whether, if service on a village panchayet is to entitle people to exemption, the provisions of the Act might not with safety be relaxed in other directions and towards equally substantial persons. The rules which the Panchayet are to enforce seem practical enough. They aim at an efficient conservancy, at the cleansing of roads, lanes, and open spaces in villages, at the protection of rivers, water-courses, tanks, and wells from pollution, insisting amongst other things upon the annual cleansing of wells. The objects of the Bombay Municipal Servants' Bill are also kept in view, inasmuch as it is provided that the village servants shall not quit the village without having given a month's notice and obtained the consent of the Panchayet. The Central Provinces authorities have not copied the Bombay Village Sanitation Act in empowering the sanitary committees to enforce fines for breaches of the rules. The Panchayet may prosecute, but it cannot, like the Bombay Committee, be prosecutor and judge; offences must be proved before a magisterial officer, Mr. Mackenzie suggesting that the Tahsildar or his deputy should visit the village at least every other month for this purpose. The best feature in the scheme is that it does not aim at doing too much, and though it would be rash to prophesy that it will succeed, its operation will at any rate be watched with interest.

A LONDON correspondent, writing to us on the 8th August, states that it is now very generally understood that Mr. W. H. Smith will be raised to the peerage before the reassembling of Parliament in November, and the choice of his successor in the Leadership of the House of Commons is eagerly canvassed. Mr. Goschen has in many respects shared the responsibility of the Leadership of the House with Mr. W. H. Smith. To pass over the Chancellor of the Exchequer is a matter of considerable delicacy under the circumstances. The slight to Mr. Goschen is not likely to be overlooked either by himself or by the Liberal Unionists, whose representative in the Cabinet he is. The Ministers understand perfectly the difficulties which may arise if a false step be taken, but it is undoubted that the efforts which have been made to induce the rank and file of the Conservative party to accept Mr. Goschen as Leader of the House have not succeeded. He is somewhat unfairly credited or discredited by the fate of the Licensing Clauses of the Local Taxation Bill. The other mischances of the Session are also attributed in part at least to the want of political tact and prescience with which it is the hard fate of Mr. Goschen to be so often charged. If Mr. Goschen be passed over, Mr. Balfour and Sir M. Hicks-Beach stand next in order of succession. Lord Randolph Churchill, whose name was published in London some weeks since as that of the destined successor of Mr. Smith, is now regarded as out of the running. He himself declares that there never was any question of applying to him to save the situation, and he cynically added that the Ministry had been so conspicuously successful that they could not require his help to enable them to surmount the difficulties which had now arisen. Sir M. Hicks-Beach was Leader of the House for some months but it is doubtful whether the affection of the eyes which compelled him to relinquish office on a former occasion would now permit the discharge of the onerous duties devolving on the Leader of the House. Mr. Balfour therefore appears to be the indispensable man. Whether Mr. Goschen would care to serve under him time will show. The intellectual capacity and the debating power of the Chief Secretary are not in any doubt, but he is addicted to the dangerous pastime of being as irritating and exasperating to the Opposition as they endeavour, though unsuccessfully, to be to him. This characteristic may give the Government some cause to regret the shelving of Mr. Goschen.

THE long projected Society for the Encouragement and Protection of Indian Art has been at last formally started. Mrs. D. Carmichael has greatly interested herself in the matter, and for years past has been promoting native art work, particularly embroidery, in the Madras Presidency. Mr. Martin Wood has more recently sought to organize a society for the systematic encouragement of Indian Art. It is no secret that Sir George Birdwood has hitherto stood in the way of the realisation of these projects. He refused to join in the movement because the Society would be an English one, that it would only be another organ for the propagation of the principles and processes of Western Art in India, and that it would be one more obstacle to the people of that country exerting themselves for their own artistic salvation. However, we are glad to say that he has finally yielded to the repeated solicitations addressed to him after stipulating that the Society shall not attempt any direct propagandism in India, but confine itself to supporting native societies for the protection of the indigenous arts already existing here, and to searching out good native handicraftsmen and to bring them to the notice of the authorities as well as of the princes, nobles, and wealthy gentry, Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Parsee. This is to be the special work of the Society, Sir George Birdwood insisting that the arts of India can only be saved by the people of India themselves. The Society was established at a meeting recently held at the Society of Arts. Sir Mounstuart Grant Duff, it is hoped, will be its president, General Pollard, treasurer, Mrs. Carmichael, Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., and Mr. W. M. Wood, secretaries, and Sir George Birdwood, chairman of the executive committee. Steps have been taken to make the latter as representative as possible. The annual subscription is fixed at five shillings only, but special donations will be accepted for the formation of a small capital fund to ensure the permanence of the organization. Not more than £2,000 is required for this purpose. A statement of the aims and objects of the Society is in course of preparation, and it will appeal to all interested to support the work by becoming ordinary members or special patrons and life members.

THE two letters relating to the abandonment of the proposed match between the Gymkhana Cricket Club and the Parsee Eleven which we publish in another column might be left to speak for themselves were it not as well to add that there is a good deal of regret in the European as well as the Native community that it has been deemed advisable to withdraw the match from the Gymkhana programme. Opinions differ, as might be expected, as to the necessity for the course which the Committee have decided on; and we feel under no obligation to say whether or not the reasons alleged justify their action. If, as appears from Mr. Patel's letter, the refusal of the Parsees to agree to two European umpires being appointed has contributed to the rupture, we are bound to say in justice to Mr. Patel and his friends that the condition sought to be imposed upon them was one which they could scarcely have been expected to comply with. The case is one, however, which there can be no advantage in discussing at any length. Mr. Patel's response to Mr. Gould's communication paves the way, it may be hoped, to an understanding between the two teams hereafter, and it is to the credit of both parties that nothing that has been said or written need lead to anything more than a temporary cessation of relations—never unfriendly—between the elevens, of both of which the city has reason to be proud.

THE first report for August on the cotton crop in Berar is as follows:—"The area sown with cotton this year is estimated to be 2,388,265 acres, or 17·8 per cent. more than the average area sown during the preceding five years. The general condition of the crop to date is favourable, and the season promises well."

THE first report for August on the cotton crop in the Central Provinces is as follows:—"Sowings were made under favourable circumstances and the seed germinated well. Damage has been caused by excessive rain in the northern districts, but in the important exporting districts of Nimar, Wardha, and Nagpur, prospects are on the whole very favourable. In the two last-named districts some injury is reported to have resulted from the heavy rainfall of the last few days."

IT is reported that the British Government insists on fixing the number of distilleries in Salsette, and it is believed the Portuguese Government will acquiesce in that proposal. If this be carried out there will be only six distilleries for the province of Salsette, from January next.

JUDGMENT has been delivered in the Bengal "Rukhmabai" case at Dacca. The Sub-Judge has given a decree in plaintiff's favour for restitution of conjugal rights; but as the husband has not sufficient means, and the wife complains of cruelty and maltreatment on the husband's part, he will have to live for the present in his wife's house, where her brothers will keep a watch on his conduct. The public are dissatisfied with the decision.

THE police are at present inquiring into two more suspicious deaths which from the facts already gathered appear uncommonly like murders. On Friday night the body of a woman, named Jaicooverbai, was found in a tank, at Parel Tank Road, and one witness, at the inquest on Saturday, said he heard a stifled cry coming from the tank and running thither saw the woman struggling in the water with her husband, who escaped. He was, however, afterwards arrested and brought up at the Girgaum Police Court on a charge of murder. The other case was of a man, named Hajee Fakim, the keeper of a cook-shop at Falkland Road, who was found lying in his shop yesterday morning with his throat cut. It does not appear a case of suicide, but at the inquest yesterday there was not sufficient evidence adduced to bring a charge of murder against any one.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

DECORATION FOR THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

General Von Caprivi, German Chancellor, has been decorated with the Prussian Order of St. Andrew.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

The Czar will visit Berlin in October next.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT PETERHOFF.

General Schellendorp, while on duty at Peterhoff, was thrown from his horse and severely injured.

CHOLERA IN THE RED SEA.

Advices from Jeddah report twenty-seven additional deaths from cholera at El Tor.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CZAR AND THE KAISER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.

General Von Caprivi conferred with M. De Giers to-day, but it is generally believed that the meeting of the Emperor William and the Czar will result in no new departure.

THE POTATO FAMINE IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The medical officer has reported to the Clonakilty guardians that 3,000 persons in that district will be starving in another month owing to the failure of the potato crop unless extraneous relief is forthcoming. Similarly gloomy reports are being received from other counties in Ireland.

THE CHARTERED BANK CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

In the Chartered Bank case Shama Churn and his son, Aubinash, have been committed to the Sessions, the former for criminal breach of trust as servant and cheating, and the latter for abetment of the offences. The Sessions commence on the 1st December.

DEATH OF Mr. M. BRADFORD.

A gloom has been cast over Calcutta society by the premature death of Mr. Montague Bradford, son of Sir Edward Bradford. He was only 23 years old, and had joined the Civil Service twenty months ago. He contracted malarial fever while out shooting in the Terai with Prince Albert Victor's party, and could never shake it off. The funeral last evening was very largely attended.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore leaves for his capital to-morrow morning, earlier than was arranged, owing to the prevalence of cholera here.

Mr. BLISS AT PACHEAPPAH'S COLLEGE.

Mr. Bliss, Member of the Revenue Board, presiding at the anniversary of Pacheappah's College yesterday, urged educated natives to acquire general information, the want of which made them fail as good administrators.

CRICKET : POONA *VS.* SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 24.

The cricket match between Poona and Secunderabad ended on Saturday after an exciting finish in a victory for the home team by one wicket. Messrs. Leslie and Clowes pulled the match out of the fire. The bowling and fielding of the visitors was execrable; that of Poona little better, hence tall scores. Poona in its two innings scored 480 runs for 19 wickets, and Secunderabad 479 runs for 20 wickets. To Wilson who scored consistently in both the innings belong the honors of the match.

CONCERT AT POONA.

The concert held on Saturday in aid of the Masonic Charities of Bombay was a good success, Rs. 600 being netted. Lady Morland, Miss Pottinger, Mr. Cooper, and Major Ramsden were the most successful performers.

THE POONA RACES.

The Poona Autumn Sky Meeting was brought to a most successful termination on Saturday. The attendance was larger than ever. The sport was excellent, large fields obtaining throughout. There were two big upsets, so that the bookmaker's harvest can hardly have been a bad one. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Anderson, the Honorary [illegible]tary, who was indefatigable in his exert[illegible] the meeting a success.

First [illegible].—"The Closed Free Arab Handicap."
Mr. Scoone's Swallow, 10st. 3lb., Capt. Ross 1
Mr. Sedley's Brown Prince, 9st. 10lb., Owner...... 2
Col. Steven's Syria, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Edwards...... 3

There were ten starters and Vendetta was the favourite. Swallow won after a good race by a head; the same distance being between the second and third. Time—1 min. 8 2-5 secs.

Second Race.—"The Ghorepoorie Cup."
Mr. Carr's Danube, 8st. 5lb., Native............... 1
Mr. Woolmer's Minden, 12st. 11lb., Owner 2
Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee's Hattun, Capt. Ross 3

Ten started, Minden being the favourite. The rank outsider won with hands down by four lengths. Time—2 min. 55 secs.

Third Race.—"The Parvati Cup."
Mr. Woolmer's Balotra, 10st. 4lb., Owner......... 1
Mr. Framjee Dorabjee's Cucumber, 10st. 5lb., Capt. Ross 2
Aga Z Shah's Cornet, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Kempton.. 3

Fourteen started. After a close finish Balotra, the favourite, won by a short half length. Time—56 sec. There was an objection lodged against the winner by the rider of the second horse on the score of cross; but was overruled.

Fourth Race.—"The Omnium Handicap."
Mr. Woolmer's Moab, 11st. 12lb., Owner 1
Capt. Kuper's Parvenu, 11st. 5lb., Mr. Herbert... 2
Dr. Bull's Corinthian, 9st. 12lb., Mr. England... 3

Seven competed, and the favourite won after running a good race by half a length. Time—1 min. 23 secs.

Fifth Race.—"The Ganeshkhind Cup."
Mr. Edward's Mandarin, 10st. 7lb., Owner 1
Capt. Holland's Fritz, 10st., Capt. Anderson...... 2
Mr. Woolmer's Enid, 9st. 7lb., Mr. Kempton...... 3

The favourite won by a three-quarter length. Time—2 min. ½ sec.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Italian steamer Domenico Balduino left Aden for Bombay at 9 a.m., on the 22nd instant.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The visit of the German Emperor to his relatives in England has taken place under more favourable circumstances than his trip to the Isle of Wight last year. Then his Imperial Majesty was not in high favour with the British people, for reasons that need not now be dwelt upon, and the fact that William II. carefully avoided putting his foot in our Metropolis was currently attributed to fear of hostile manifestations. Now there is no special feeling of animosity against the energetic and ambitious young sovereign, and although it does not appear to be part of the programme that he should come to London, we may be sure that he does not stay away because he thinks he would not be welcome. This is insinuated in one of the most respectable of French journals; but I believe absolutely without any grounds. Perhaps the wish is father to the thought, and certainly if the Imperial monarch were to make a state progress through the streets of London it would not be from the English portion of this most cosmopolitan of cities that he would receive discouragement. We should not be enthusiastic, but we should not be rude to the stranger within our gates. The *Times*, in an article welcoming the Queen's grandson to our shores, says:—"We now know the Emperor much better than we did, and a complete change in public opinion has come to pass." It is not only that we know the Emperor much better than we did; but the change in public opinion is also owing to the abandonment of the insensate hatred of England and everything English that prevailed in Berlin upon the death of the lamented father of the present ruler of the Teutonic Empire. When the Emperor was in this country a year ago, the elements were as unfriendly as the English people were cold. On this occasion the weather has been perfectly genial, and everything has conspired so far as outward appearances go to make his Majesty's brief sojourn at Osborne thoroughly happy. The speculations, many of them exceedingly wild, on the Continent, regarding the supposed political objects of the Royal meeting, do not attract much attention here, because no responsible person believes that Lord Salisbury has committed or will commit England to join the Triple Alliance, even in exchange for the offer of a free hand at Cairo.

But the British Foreign Minister's references in the City to Egypt are being closely scrutinized by our neighbours and rivals, who will now be more ready than ever to cry out against perfidious Albion. Certainly Lord Salisbury spoke out quite frankly on the subject of our Egyptian responsibilities, and was more careful than he as well as some other English statesmen has been on former occasions not to use words that would raise false hopes in the breasts of those who so ardently desire a return to the *status quo*. After remarking that the future of Egypt is a diplomatic subject of some delicacy, his lordship at the Mansion House dinner observed:—"There are those who say that Egypt is so flourishing that it cannot possibly require our care any longer. They seem to me very like people who should find beautiful flowers in their garden, and should, therefore, say it was not necessary to keep the gardener any longer." "If Egypt is growing in prosperity and security of every kind," he went on to say, "if all the abuses which long generations of misrule had fastened upon her are disappearing one by one, let there be no mistake about it, it is to English energy, to English administration, to English traditions, that this great result is due. The time may come—will come, I hope—when these great achievements may be perpetuated without the aid of the great race to whom they were originally due. But that time has not come yet." Nor will it come until the Greek kalends. For diplomatic reasons our Government cannot say this, but France must begin to see that by demanding our withdrawal from Egypt it is engaged in a hopeless task, and that the longer we stay the more difficult it will be for us to come away.

There was one rather striking omission from Lord Salisbury's speech on Wednesday night. I refer to his silence on the subject of the Anglo-French agreement. On the whole the arrangement has been well received in both countries, and so far as England is concerned, is not likely to meet with any serious opposition, except perhaps from the members of a well-known religious body whose missionaries are prominently identified with Madagascar. If the terms of the agreement are correctly stated, and the official version has not yet been presented, it must be admitted that France has secured a substantial *quid pro quo*, though it is slightly unreasonable to complain of Lord Salisbury for not having induced M. Carnot's Ministers to abandon their rights on the coast of Newfoundland in exchange for the African concessions. As Lord Salisbury says of Egypt, Newfoundland is a diplomatic subject of some delicacy, and the French Government, knowing as it does how troublesome the question is to us, cannot be blamed if they hold it in reserve.

Our neighbours across the Channel do not conceal their chagrin at Mr. Gladstone's attitude with regard to the cession of Heligoland. The extravagant hopes that a portion of the French press indulged in on the strength of the English statesman's visit to the Exhibition last year, and his amiable utterances about the same time, seem to have been dashed to pieces. The cynical journalists rendered themselves unpopular by the warnings they gave and they are now entitled to say, "I told you so." Madame Juliette Adam, more in sorrow than anger, points out in the *Nouvelle Revue* that Mr. Gladstone thought it his duty to congratulate Lord Salisbury on the spirit which presided over the Anglo-German understanding. The absence of any serious opposition to the treaty proves to Madame Adam that France has nothing to expect but polite words and platonic assurances from the game of parties in England. She quotes at some length the observations of an old French diplomatist whose judgment, she says, is never at fault, and who thinks that England is preparing to annex Egypt in the coming winter. Germany having no longer any need to play with the Egyptian question, has abandoned the country of the Pharaohs to England, while the only hostile factors are France and Russia. Annexation, he contends, is easier than the establishment of a protectorate, which would require the demolition of the capitulations, stone by stone. He blames the authorities of the Quai d'Orsay for their ineptitude. "A Richelieu, a statesman of great breadth of view, in the situation M. Ribot found himself in, would have made the best of a bad bargain and feigned acquiescence in defeat. The effect would have been to embolden Lord Salisbury, stimulated by public opinion, the demands of Stanley and the audacious acts of Wissman. The British Premier would have resisted the clans of Germany and the colonial quarrels of the two countries become envenomed. Then would have come France's opportunity. M. Ribot conducted himself like a person of no more than ordinary intelligence. He wished to cover his retreat by a noisy protest which in form was magnificent, but otherwise maladroit. It was supremely inopportune. Actually at the very moment when serious differences raged between Germany and England, when the Teutonic appetite in Africa was such that English interests were imperilled, the voice of M. Ribot is heard pronouncing the word 'Never' to the Court of St. James, and even announcing a policy of active resistance, apparently mere bravado. 'Who,' exclaims the 'vieux diplomat," in conclusion, 'will give us a Minister for Foreign Affairs who can direct the situation rather than be directed by it'?" Madame Adam is a clever woman, but she is at the same time rather too ready to swallow absurd stories concerning foreign statesmen whose policy is supposed by her to be detrimental to French interests. To quote and adopt a prediction that England is about formally to annex Egypt, shows a degree of credulity surprising even in the most distinguished female publicist of Europe.

Of home politics there is little to be said. Parliament still drags on in a languid manner, but it is expected that the prorogation will take place next Monday. Mr. W. H. Smith has been obliged to abandon Viscount Cross's bantling. After it was known that Mr. Gladstone had left town, the Councils Bill was doomed. The Liberal leader having expressed a wish to speak on the second reading, the First Lord of the Treasury could hardly have proceeded with the measure in Mr. Gladstone's absence in the closing days of the Session. There is, I need hardly say, more rejoicing in Craven Street at the fate of the Secretary of State's legislative proposals than in Whitehall.

The strike fever has again broken out—this time in South Wales—and in a form more serious than has been witnessed since the great labour dispute at the London docks. I hope next week to announce that wiser counsels prevail in the camps of the two forces, and that the lamentable struggle has been brought to a satisfactory termination. By the way it is not very creditable to the working men that Mr. John Burns, who has done so much for them, is obliged to go back to the forge on account of the failure of supplies. When he became a member of the London County Council the men of his trade subscribed to provide him with an income of, I think, £2 a week. For some reason or other they have stopped their allowance, and Mr. Burns has once more to earn his living by the sweat of his brow. Even the *Star* is moved to indignation at the ingratitude of the democracy.

The long-expected crisis in connection with the nineteenth Oriental Congress for 1891 has arisen, but not altogether in the way anticipated. The Vice-President, Sir George Birdwood, from the first has had great difficulties to deal with, and it was supposed that he would long ago have in consequence retired from the onerous work entrusted to him of organizing the meeting to be held in London next year. He, however, has taken, I learn, the altogether unlooked-for step of reporting to the General Committee that unless specified modifications are made in the constitution of the Executive Committee, of which he is chairman, it will be impossible to hold the Congress in 1891. If no *modus vivendi* can be devised, the special movement in favour of the 1891 Congress will probably collapse, and the Oxford suggestion for a Congress in 1892 adopted by Orientalists generally. The friction in the Executive Committee has, I understand, been very great, and according to an amusing rumour was aggravated by the impromptu caricatures in which the chairman is alleged to habitually indulge upon his blotting pad during the sittings of the Committee!

Military men will be interested in a Parliamentary return just issued, showing the number of commissions in the army given to warrant and non-commissioned officers during the past five years. Many persons are likely to be surprised at finding that the grant total is 333, the average being 66 per annum. The length of service in the ranks varies from slightly under two years up to over thirty years. The return would have been more complete if it indicated the particular battalions, instead of merely the generic name of the regiments. I give the particulars for the corps at present stationed in the Bombay command:—18th Hussars, 5 (lieutenant, two riding-masters, and quartermaster); Royal Lancaster Regiment, 3 (second lieutenant and two quartermasters); Royal Fusiliers, 5 (lieutenant, three second lieutenants and quartermaster); Leicestershire Regiment, 1 (quartermaster); Lancashire Fusiliers, 3 (second lieutenant and two quartermasters); Gloucestershire Regiment, 6 (two lieutenants, three second lieutenants, and one quarter-master); Worcestershire Regiment, 2 (lieutenant and quartermaster); North Lancashire Regiment, 1 (quartermaster); Yorkshire Light Infantry, 3 (two second lieutenants and quartermaster); Middlesex Regiment, 6 (two lieutenants, three second lieutenants, and one quartermaster); Durham Light Infantry, 2 (two quartermasters); Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 1 (quartermaster). In the Royal Artillery 39 commissions have been given 22 being lieutenants, coast brigade, and the remainder quartermasters and riding-masters. The number in the Royal Engineers was 32; in the Commissariat and Transport Staff and Army Service Corps, 12; in the Corps of Armourers, 1; Medical Staff, 4; Ordnance Store Corps, 4; School of Musketry, 1; Staff, 3; and Miscellaneous, 1.

The Grenadier Guards, which has lately attracted so much attention, is the only portion of the Household Troops that does not figure in the return. One non-commissioned officer in the 2nd battalion was about to receive a commission, when the recent insubordination manifested itself. In view of the conduct of the battalion the military authorities decided to withhold the commission, but only it may be hoped for a time.

Tommy Atkins has found a champion in your late visitor, Mr. Conybeare, who to-night asks Mr. Stanhope if he can explain why soldiers on service in India who engage to serve there for eight years' and whose service expires on any date after the 1st of January are detained till the following trooping season; that is to say, that they have to spend an additional hot season in India beyond what they engaged to do, and why, seeing that the last troopship leaves India for home about the 15th of April, all men whose eight years' service has expired previous to that date should not be permitted to return home at that date. The member for Camborne also asks a question about the compensation money paid in India in lieu of an issue of cloth clothing when the latter does not need replacing owing to the use of white and khakee kit. Mr. Conybeare asks whether in some regiments such compensation money amounts to many thousands of rupees, which for the most part goes to the benefit of the canteen; and whether he will consider whether it would conduce to the moral and material interests of the men, if compensation money less what is required by them to provide them Indian clothing were paid to their credit in the Saving Banks, and, like deferred pay, given to them on their discharge.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The local agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank informs us that he received a telegram on Saturday last from Hongkong to the effect that the meeting of the shareholders of the Bank for the half-year ending 30th June, was held on that day, and passed off quite harmoniously. The Bank pays a dividend for the half-year of £1 10s. per share, and a bonus to shareholders of £1 per share, equal to a return of 24 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital.

The Bank adds to the Reserve Fund two lakhs of dollars, and carries forward to the next half-year one and a half lakhs of dollars.

MILITARY NEWS.

Brigadier-General Auchinlech, commanding the Presidency District, has arrived in Simla, on sixty days' leave.

Non-commissioned officers proceeding from this country to England on furlough, are in future not to receive more than one month's pay in advance.

The following appointments have been made:—5th Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Vousden, V.C., to be Commandant. Major D. S. Cunninghame, Squadron Commander, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to be Second-in-command.

The Government of India having recently had under consideration the question of the procedure for the grant of privilege leave to the administrative officers of the Commissariat Transport Department, they have decided that in accordance with the practice obtaining in the Bengal Presidency, the Commissary-General-in-Chief, will in future grant such leave to the Commissaries-General, Madras and Bombay, on their application being submitted to him, with the concurrence of the local Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Major W. Creagh, 7th Dragoon Guards, to England, for 280 days, on medical certificate. Captain F. P. Cockburn, Wiltshire Regiment, to England, for 12 months, on private affairs. Lieutenant F. Campbell, Corps of Guides, one year in India, on private affairs. Lieutenant L. W. Brackenbury, 44th Gurkhas, to Calcutta, for six months, to study the language. Lieutenant W. E. Venour, 5th Punjab Infantry, to Ranikhet and Almora, for five months, to study the language. Colonel A. Landon, Bengal Infantry, to England, for one year, on private affairs. Lieutenant D. D. Baynes, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to Europe, for one year, on private affairs.

The Government of India have sanctioned a re-allotment of the existing staff of Medical Staff officers in the three presidencies. The present distribution of the Medical Staff officers, which was decided in 1886 is—Bengal 202, Madras 68, and Bombay 52. But since then changes have been made in the strength of British troops in the several commands. The authorised establishment of 322 Medical Staff officers will, during the ensuing relief season, be carried out strictly in proportion to the number of British troops in each Presidency as follows:

	Troops	M. S. Officers.
Bengal	... 44,498	198
Madras	... 14,825	66
Bombay	... 12,897	58

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE COMMITTEE.

Our London correspondent writes:—The Report of the Select Committee on East India (Civil Servants)—to give the official designation—was issued to M. P.s and the public on Saturday. Whatever else may be said about the recommendations of the Committee no one can complain that they are verbose, a common fault in Parliamentary papers. Indeed, the report is so concise that it might form a model for other Committees of the House of Commons. Here it is in full:—

The Select Committee appointed to consider and report upon the alleged grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants of India, arising from the change in the relative value of gold and silver money, and their leave and pension rules, have considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following report:—

Your Committee are of opinion:—

1. That the unforeseen change in the relative value of gold and silver money affords equitable grounds for a re-adjustment of the pensions of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants resident in the United Kingdom.

Your Committee have taken evidence, and have agreed to the following resolutions:—

2. That a minimum rate of exchange for payment of pensions should be fixed by the Government.

3. That the minimum rate shall be one shilling and ninepence (1s. 9d.) to the rupee.

4. That no distinction in the furlough and pension rules should be made between Europeans and Natives of India.

5. That some period of furlough should in all cases count as service for pension.

6. That pensionable service should commence at the age of 20.

Your Committee are further of opinion that the greater part of the grievances of the Uncovenanted Service is due to the ambiguity in which the terms of service have from time to time been stated, and recommend that in future there shall be as nearly as possible a uniform scheme, which shall explicitly describe the terms of pension and furlough.

Your Committee have had their attention called to the obstacles in taking furlough, arising from the insufficiency of the present furlough pay, and they recommend this matter to the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.

Nine sittings in all were held, and at seven evidence was taken. The whole of the members, with the exception of Viscount Baring, were present at the last meeting on the 29th ult., when the report was considered. The public were, of course, excluded, but a formal account of the proceedings is appended to the report. Mr. King, it appears, proposed, "that the Committee are of opinion that the unforeseen change in the relative value of gold and silver money affords equitable grounds for a readjustment of the pensions of Uncovenanted Civil servants resident in the United Kingdom." This was agreed to as was also a resolution, moved by Sir W. Plowden, "that the Committee are of opinion that a minimum rate of exchange for payment of pensions should be fixed by the Government." Up to this point the Committee were unanimous. Mr. Barbour then moved "that the fixing of the minimum rate should be left to the discretion of the Secretary of State," but on a division he was only supported by two members, Mr. Buchanan and Sir W. Plowden. The "Noes" numbered six—Sir Stafford Northcote, Messrs. Bristowe, Howorth, King, MacNeill, and A. Pease. Mr. Bristowe thereupon proposed "that the Committee recommend that the minimum rate be 1s. 9d. to the rupee." Mr. Buchanan as an amendment proposed that after the word "recommends" the following words should be inserted: "if found possible on due consideration being given by the Secretary of State in Council to the financial exigencies of the Indian Exchequer." The amendment was rejected, the voting being exactly the same as in the division on Mr. Barbour's motion. As I surmised last week, the paragraph expressing the opinion that no distinction should be made in the furlough rules between Europeans and Natives of India emanated from Sir W. Plowden. It was carried *nem. dis.* The ex-Bengal civilian was also responsible for the expression of opinion "that some period of furlough should in all cases count as service for pension." The sixth recommendation, one of some importance to many members of the service, "that pensionable service should commence at the age of 20," was adopted at the suggestion of Mr. King. On Friday night Mr. Edward Jenkins, who conducted the case so ably, and who was formerly Vice-chairman of the London Committee, gave a banquet to the Parliamentary Committee of the Association at the St. George's Club, Hanover-Square. The company included Sir Henry Mance, Messrs. George O'Donnell, Rowe (Bengal Educational), F. C. Barnes, Jacobs, A. Dalzell (Bombay Survey), H. E. Watson, R. H. Smith, S. J. Harrison, H. Prince, J. S. Heyman (Secretary), and Samuel Digby (Parliamentary Adviser and Agent). Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., sent a telegram regretting his inability to be present and congratulating the Service on the result of the agitation. Absence from England prevented Mr. H. S. King, M.P., from attending. The healths of the host, the Parliamentary supporters of the movement, the Secretary and the Parliamentary Agent, were drunk with great enthusiasm. Much regret was expressed that Mr. King was not there to receive the thanks of those on whose behalf he has laboured in season and out of season. Full recognition was paid to the work done by Mr. Edward Jenkins, first as Vice-chairman of the Home Association and next as counsel engaged in preparing the case to go before the Select Committee. Mr. Jenkins, in proposing Mr. Samuel Digby's health, said that the assistance of that gentleman in enlisting the support of so many Members of Parliament and in various other ways, had been of incalculable service to the cause. In replying to the toast Mr. Samuel Digby said it had been a real pleasure to him to work on behalf of a service, among the members of which he counted many friends of long-standing. Mr. Jenkins' suggestion that the organization in England should be continued in view of future eventualities was unanimously approved, as I hear it has since been by the Committee at headquarters in India, who have cabled to the Secretary here. I am not at liberty to mention details, but I understand that a scheme giving effect to the wishes expressed at the dinner is being matured, and will shortly be brought under the notice of the service generally.

Sir George Campbell, who has this Session unmistakeably won for himself the position of Chief Parliamentary Bore, does not seem to be satisfied with the result of the inquiry, which it will be remembered he did his best to frustrate. On Tuesday the Member for Kirkcaldy asked the Under-Secretary (1) if the House would have an opportunity of discussing the report of the Select Committee before any action was taken upon it; (2) if it was intended that the Committee should report not only on the existence or non-existence of real grievances, but also on the specific remedies to be applied; (3) whether the Government or the Under-Secretary personally are pledged to the approval of the report by the circumstance of the Under-Secretary moving it in Committee, or whether he merely acted ministerially to carry out the resolutions of the Committee, and (4) whether, if it is desired to take any action, either in the direction of conceding the recommendation of the Committee or submitting these recommendations for the consideration of the Government in India, anything more can be done than to lay those recommendations before the Council of India in Downing-street (*sic*) and to leave it to the majority of that Council to decide on a matter affecting the finances of India, and especially payments from the Home Treasury in accordance with the power vested in them by the Indian Councils Act. Sir John Gorst's answer was commendably brief. "The reply to paragraph one and three of the question," he said, "is—'No' and to the second and fourth—'Yes.'" Mr. Murphy, the Nationalist member for the St. Patrick's division of Dublin, was probably put up by some enthusiastic Irish members, or rather ex-members of the service, to ask a series of questions on the subject last night. For the convenience of the reader, I place the questions and answers together, Sir John Gorst's replies being in italics:—

1. Whether the principle of the justice of the Civil Servant's claims, having been admitted by the report of the Select Committee on the grievances of the Indian Uncovenanted Service, the Government will now fix the payment of the Indian pensions at a constant uniform rate of 2s. to the rupee in the cases of old servants employed when that was the prevailing rate of exchange for Government transactions with them as shown in the evidence.

No. The Secretary of State cannot admit the accuracy of the statement on which the question is founded.

2. Whether, inasmuch as the Select Committee were precluded from making inquiries into the grievances of servants who claimed to have been inadequately pensioned, including those members of the Public Works Department retired under resolution of the Government of India No. 2079, 31st July, 1879, before they had served the period to qualify for full retiring pensions, the Committee will be reappointed to inquire into such claims, with a view to the pensions of those gentlemen being equitably settled according to the hopes held out to them when they joined the service, and according to the agreements, tacit or recorded, entered into by Government.

The question is one which hardly ought to have been put to me. It is not a question for the Secretary of State, who does not appoint Select Committees, but it depends upon the wisdom of the House of Commons, which does.

3. Whether the recommendation of the Select Committee fixing 1s. 9d. per rupee as the minimum rate for pensions will be given retrospective effect in the same way as rules made since the first appointment of those Civil Servants have been hitherto applied.

No.

As bearing on the Report of the Select Committee, it may be mentioned that on Tuesday Mr. Talbot, one of the University representatives, intends to ask Sir J. Gorst whether there is an absolute rule fixing for a year the rate of exchange at which furlough pay and absence allowances are issued in this country; and if not, whether the Secretary of State will consider the propriety of fixing for the remainder of the current financial year a more equitable rate than that now ruling, the effect of which appears to be that officers on leave are losers to the amount of nine per cent. as compared with the rate of exchange in India.

LATER.

Just as I am closing my letter, I hear that Government has announced in the House to-night that the recommendation of the Select Committee regarding the payment of pensions at 1s. 9d. per rupee will be carried out at once, to take effect from the 1st of April last.

FESTIVITIES IN BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, August 20.

The city of Baroda was *en fete* during the past fortnight owing to the birth of a second prince to H. H. Maharani Chimnabai Saheb, this being the third prince of H. H. Maharaja Syajirao Gaekwar. The ceremonies usual on such occasions were gone through punctiliously. Durbars were held, presents received and offered in return, banquets given, sweetmeats distributed, holidays observed, and all shared in the rejoicings on the auspicious event. H. E. Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai Jasbhai gave an entertainment in honour of the occasion on the same day, and similarly his Highness's brother Shrimant Sampatrao invited a number of friends at a *hari kirtana* in his Library Rooms. On the 12th inst. the *barsa* ceremony took place, when two Durbars, one for Europeans and the other for Native officers and gentry, were held in the Nazar Baug, in which the latter presented *poshaks* to H. H. the Maharaja, according to their rank and status, and received similar ones in return. A Durbar was held, too, at Makarpura, which was attended by the ladies of Sirdars and Officers of the State, and presents were given by them in the form of ornaments, clothes, &c. On this day, too, the new-born prince was given the name of Sivajirao *alias* Appa Saheb.

A banquet was given to the principal European officers in the station in the bungalow of the public garden on the night of the 15th inst., H. H. the Maharaja, the host of the evening, joined them after dinner. In proposing the health of H. H. the Maharaja, their Highnesses Maharani Chimnabai Saheb and Maharani Jamnabai Saheb, and the junior members of the ruling family of Baroda, General Sir Harry Prendergast, in an excellent speech, highly eulogized the virtues of H. H. the Maharaja, and paid him a well deserved compliment as an able and beneficent ruler. After the display of fireworks, the guest separated.

Their Highnesses Prince Fatehsingrao and Prince Jaysingrao left Baroda for Bombay by Saturday's mail for a change of air. It is expected that they will stay in Bombay for some time.

One noticeable feature of the new administration here, it may be observed, has been the organization of a series of lectures to be delivered by several European and Native Officers of the State on various topics of their own choice. During his *regime*, Sir T. Madhavrao made similar arrangements, and some lectures were delivered by the principal officers. These lectures will be delivered at the interval of a fortnight on Thursdays in the Maharaja's School, near Moti Baug. The first lecture was given on the 17th ult. by Mr. F. L. Chisholm on "Singing" and the second on the 7th inst. by Mr. H. Littledale on "Cashmere." Both the lectures were found very interesting, and were fully appreciated by the audience. H. H. the Maharaja and Sir H. Prendergast Agent to the Governor-General, also attend the lectures. For want of a large lecture hall in the city, it is not possible, it seems, to make the lectures open to the public, but the principal portion of the English-knowing class is invited to attend them. Though Baroda can boast of possessing a larger number of graduates and educated men than any other place in the mofussil, there was, as it were, a dearth of literary life and activity. It was very rare that the people were able to hear the speeches or lectures of learned and able men. Hence the institution of this system, and H. H. the Maharaja Saheb deserves to be thanked for the promptness and sympathy he has shown with the worthy object. The third lecture is to be delivered to-morrow by Mr. P. Reynolds, Chief Engineer, on "Bees."

H. H. the Maharaja, fully recognizing the advantage of the separation of judicial and executive functions, has adopted measures to carry out that desirable object. Important reforms in the judicial and other branches of the administration are, I hear, under contemplation.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered...	65 18	66 46	68 96	54 58
August 23, Saturday ...	0 47	0 69	0 30	0 17
Do. 24, Sunday ...	...	0 3	...	0 12
Total...	65 65	67 9	69 26	54 87
Total of corresponding date last year	63 39	66 67	65 26	60 13
Do. in 1888	53 42	50 30	52 26	50 15

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

The Madras Government, it is understood, have ordered the fullest inquiry into the extraordinary case of the Courtallum waterfall. If the facts are at all as they were stated the other day in the plaint, before the Madras High Court, the order of the magistrate forbidding any native to bathe before ten in the morning, and the arrest of certain persons who disobeyed those injunctions, on a charge of rioting, will furnish abundant matter for inquiry.

One of the heroes of the smoking-room in a recent outward bound P. and O. steamer, says the *Pioneer*, was a Russian Colonel on his way to Vladivostok. The conversation of the afternoon had taken a turn on the question of Home Rule in Britain, and the development of self-government in India, the agitation by the Congress-wallah in Bengal and the Separatist in England, and it ended by a demand for the Russian's opinion. This he was reluctant to give, and required some little persuasion before he could be induced to favour the company with his views. "I am not," said he, speaking very slowly and deliberately, "advocate. I am not ... politician. I cannot speak well your English, and I do not understand your Home Rule . . . your rule of Local Self-Councils . . . or what you call it in India . . . If it means that small municipal affairs do settle themselves by small Municipal councils . . . I say . . . ver well. If it means . . . the making of Parliaments . . . legislating by Local Boards . . . meddling with Imperial concerns . . . I say God damn." Needless to add the Colonel's epigrammatic summary of the situation was received with loud applause.

CRICKET.

THE GYMKHANA *VS.* Y. M. C. A.

The last meeting between these two teams on the 12th of July last having resulted in a crushing defeat for the Gymkhana by 83 runs, the return event last Saturday was looked forward to more expectantly, especially as the said defeat was the only one experienced by this year's Gymkhana team during the nine matches played up to date. Thanks mainly to some rapid run-getting against time by Messrs. Lowis and Barton, the Gymkhana were able to pull off the match on Saturday by 4 wickets and 19 runs to the good, and this win places the Gymkhana match-record as matches played 9, won 7, drawn 1, lost 1, and a very good record, too.

The Y. M. C. A. put even a stronger team into the field than in their first match, Mr. E. James, the fast bowler who proved so deadly in the match last year, Mr. Penstone's Eleven *vs.* the Gymkhana, appearing for the Y. M. C. A. team. On that occasion, with a fast wicket to help him, he clean-bowled seven of the best Gymkhana wickets for 55 runs, and this cost would have been a smaller one had he been taken off when he began to get tired, instead of bowling throughout the innings. On Saturday last, the slow wicket and slippery foot-hold were probably accountable for his ill-success; he is certainly the fastest bowler in Bombay, with perhaps the exception of Mr. Mody, the Parsee; and one such professional of his pace, at the Gymkhana nets, would be invaluable for practice purposes. The Gymkhana played fairly strong, and included two new names, Mr. H. E. Lowis and Mr. C. E. O'Shea. The former, who played for the South *vs.* the North at Poona last year, is temporarily resident in Bombay, and is likely to be of good service to the Gymkhana, both with bat and ball. His *debut* on Saturday, when he was mainly instrumental in winning the match, was at any rate, a particularly auspicious one. Mr. O'Shea was a regular player for the Gymkhana team last year, but has, till quite lately, been absent from Bombay this season. As an impregnable "stone-waller," his defence was as good as ever, but he has not yet, we noticed, whether due to increasing years or bulk, mastered the art of a rapid journey between the wickets. A shade more energy in backing up and getting off would be advisable, otherwise his partner will find some difficulty to avoid running him out.

The Y. M. C. A., winning the toss, were the first to appear at the wickets, and a good catch in the country disposed of Mr. Boileau, with the score at 1. A rather heavy shower sent the players into the tent shortly after, and, as far as the interests of the out-team were concerned, they took the field again some ten minutes too soon, as in those ten minutes neither bowler could get any work on the ball, and it was despatched vigorously in all directions, Mr. F. Clark having little difficulty in compiling his 27. His brother, however, had a hasty wicket to play on, but he met the bowling extremely well, and his 14 was the best batting on his side. The Gymkhana fielding was good, and a very nasty catch to judge was beautifully held by Mr. Edyvean at deep square-leg, and deserves notice. Mr. Macbeth, who went on somewhat late in the innings, disposed of the last four wickets for 9 runs.

The Gymkhana, with the first wicket at 27, and the second at 49, seemed to be having it all their own way; Mr. Twiss, who has been in particularly good form this season and has scored consistently well, was getting set when a fast yorker from Mr. Clark disturbed his wicket. The variations in pace, which this bowler has been adopting of late, make his fast balls, when they come, the more deceptive, but these latter would be better still, if they did not require the enormous run which they apparently do. So long a run is surely unnecessary, and, besides tiring the bowler, the pitch of the ball is very apt to get short. The first three wickets all got into double figures with the score at 55, but then came one of those extraordinary collapses which Gymkhana cricket has furnished before now. With 49 for 2 wickets, the Gymkhana prospects looked bright enough, but the sixth wicket showed only 9 runs added,—58—and the clock showed half an hour left to get the balance required to win. Two misjudged runs, of which one was a bad one, accounted for two of the wickets, but, on Mr. Lowis joining Mr. Barton, the panic stopped. Both played exactly the game that was required of them, and, as both know how to hit upon occasion, they illustrated it freely, and proved to be the right men in the right place. The bowling fell off when it was fairly collared, and, at call of time, the balance due had not only been knocked off, but another 20 runs added, leaving the Gymkhana winners by 4 wickets. The two not-outs deserve every credit for the timely stand they made, and Mr. Lowis's 33 was, in particular, put together in remarkably rapid time.

The following is the full score and analysis:—

Y. M. C. A.

Mr. F. J. Clark, b Brooks	27
Mr. R. W. Boileau, c Lowis, b Brooks	0
Mr. H. Forde, c Macbeth, b Lowis	5
Mr. W. George, b Brooks	14
Mr. H. E. Harrington, c Edyvean b Brooks	1
Mr. E. James, st Twiss, b Brooks	3
Mr. H. J. Clark, b Macbeth	14
Mr. H. Winkler, c Carnegie, b Macbeth	4
Mr. E. J. Hall, b Macbeth	0
Mr. S. Lynn, hit wkt b Macbeth	5
Mr. H. Knight, not out	2
Extras	12
Total	87

Fall of the wickets.

1-1 2-37 3-41 4-42 5-52 6-65 7-72 8-74 9-82 10-87.

GYMKHANA.

Mr. J. H. Twiss, b F. Clark	12
Mr. C. E. O'Shea, c James, b Boileau	18
Mr. F. A. Prevost, b James	19
Mr. J. F. Edyvean, b James	4
Mr. S. W. Beatty, run out	0
Mr. A. E. Barton, not out	15
Mr. C. G. Carnegy, run out	0
Mr. H. E. Lowis, not out	33
Mr. H. Brooks	did not bat.
Mr. J. B. Macbeth	did not bat.
Mr. A. P. Gould	did not bat.
Extras	5
Total for 6 wickets	106

(Fall of the wickets.)

1-27 2-49 3-55 4-55 5-58 6-58.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Y. M. C. A.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Brooks	110	34	6	5
Beatty	20	4	3	0
Carnegy	10	15	0	0
Lowis	45	13	3	0
Macbeth	32	9	2	4

GYMKHANA.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
James	90	25	9	2
Hale	40	18	2	0
F Clark	60	34	3	1
Boileau	50	24	1	1

A match under the Civil and Military title, from players selected by Messrs. A. P. Gould and T. R. Phillips, R.A., will be played on the Gymkhana ground on Wednesday next, at 11 a.m. On Thursday the Marine Lines C. C. will play the 61st Gloucester Regiment at Colaba, this play will also commence at 11. a.m.

The regulations for the open competitive examination, commencing June 1, 1891, for entrance to the Civil Service of India have now been published. Not fewer than thirty-one candidates will be selected, if so many be found qualified. The limits of age are between seventeen and nineteen on Jan. 1, 1891, and the rules are the same as those hitherto in force, except (as was notified in the *Home News* of the 25th ult.) that the candidates selected in 1891 will rank in the Service next below those selected in 1892.

In Mr. D. C. Johnstone's review of the Punjab rail and river-borne trade there is a fresh proof of the way in which Karachi is cutting out Bombay as a grain exporting mart. During the last quarter of last year the quantity of Punjab wheat sent to Karachi was well over half a million maunds more than it was in the corresponding period of 1888-89; while during the same time there was a falling-off of 91,000 maunds in the quantity forwarded from the Punjab to Bombay. The total trade for the quarter was 5 per cent. more than in the last quarter of the year before.

THE BOMBAY FOUR-OAR TEAM AT POONA.

(FROM OUR BOATING CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 24.

THE Bombay representatives for the Regatta here are all in daily training and doing good work, and the crew will be the one reported in your issue of yesterday, with possibly the exception of "cox," as it is not yet decided whether Mr. Beatty can take charge of the rudder or not. We were almost cordially met by Mr. LeMesurier, and have got quarters in the Western India Club as guests of the Boat Club; a carriage has been placed at our disposal whenever we require it, and the arrangements made for us in every way are most comfortable and complete. Whether we do ourselves credit in the Regatta or not, we shall all look back on a most thoroughly enjoyable stay in Poona, and hope, if ever a Bombay Regatta in the harbour takes place again, that we may do the Poona representatives as well as they have done us on this occasion. The race, by the way, is to be held on Tuesday, the 26th, owing to there not being sufficient entries in the Regatta to fill a two days' programme-card. This, as far as we are concerned, will be an advantage, as every day's practice on this strange water and in a strange boat is a great deal gained. We miss our excellent coach, Dr. MacCartie, immensely, and wish he could have come up to give us our finishing touches, as thoroughly as he did our grounding work.

Up to date our boat has been travelling very fairly, though at times a bit unsteadily, but this is no more than we expected. As far as can be seen, we have got "form" against us, but can hold our own in strength and muscle work. Of the four boats entered for the Challenge Fours, Poona, Deccan College, Fusiliers, and ourselves, the first-named are perhaps the most fancied. They have, to begin with, an old Cambridge "blue," Mr. R. D. Prior, who rowed "7" for the Light Blues in 1880, pulling at "3" in their boat, which includes, besides himself, Messrs. Nugent, Westmacott, and Richards. Then, too, they have been in steady training for some time past, and the result shows of course in their form and style. The Deccan crew is a light one, and ought not to give us much trouble, but the Fusiliers seem strong. However, it is not yet quite certain, apparently, whether the latter will appear in the race. The race has to be rowed up-stream, from Sassoon's House to Rosherville, or about 150 yards short of the mile, and with such a short course, we shall want more sprinting than we have yet put in. However, we managed to cover it, against a fairly strong stream running in nearly seven minutes, rowing a quiet 33 all the way, and found we had lots of "go" left in us at the finish. "Bow" might swing a bit straighter, and "stroke" has a slight tendency to "dig," otherwise the trim of the boat is very good. Our walking exercise has been to Parvati, and proves as beneficial as the rowing work.

Later.—We hear that Mr. Beatty has left Bombay for Poona to take over the duties of "cox," and shall expect him for Monday's practising. The Poona *vs.* Secunderabad cricket has taken a fair proportion of interest away from the rowing, but the rowing men themselves have in no wise fallen away. A large gallery is expected for the Regatta, and the Rosherville gardens will, we hope, witness as exciting a finish as any Mortlake one.

THE ABANDONED CRICKET MATCH.

THE following correspondence has been sent to us for publication :—

J. M. Framjee Patel, Esq., Captain, Parsee Eleven.

Dear Sir,—You are aware that there has been a good deal of feeling displayed in our matches with you during the past year or two. This had made the match an unpleasant one for players on the Gymkhana side, and the existing tension has been brought to a head by a combination of circumstances culminating in the display of feeling during the Bombay-Poona match.

Every one in the Gymkhana is perfectly certain that no one regrets this feeling more than yourself and the leading cricketers of the Parsee community.

The feeling, however, is rather too high, and it has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction, as anything of the kind naturally takes away most of the pleasure of a cricket match.

The Cricket Committee of the Gymkhana have given their most careful consideration to the whole subject, and have decided that, in view of the present tension, the best thing is not to play any matches with you this year.

I am, therefore, instructed to inform you that the matches which were arranged to be played this season between your Eleven and the Bombay Gymkhana cannot take place.

The Committee very much regret the inconvenience which may be caused by this intimation reaching you so short a time before the date fixed for the first match.—Yours, &c.,

A. P. GOULD,
Hon. Secretary, Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana.

Bombay Gymkhana, August 20, 1890.

A. P. GOULD, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, in which you communicate to me the decision of your Committee to abandon the matches previously arranged to be played between your Gymkhana and the Parsees, on the ground of ill-feeling said to exist among some spectators of my community against the players of your Gymkhana.

Much as I and the leading Parsee cricketers regret the prevalence of the feeling, to which your Committee refers, I may be permitted to state, in reply, that that circumstance by itself, in our opinion, is no sufficient reason for the abandonment of the matches. In expressing this candid view of the matter, it is far from our desire either to make light of the complaint or minimise its evil effects. It is superfluous for me to assure your Committee, as they are already aware of the fact, that every well-behaved Parsee cricketer deplores the incident alluded to in your letter.

At the same time your Committee is, we fear, attaching importance to it which it scarcely deserves, especially remembering that, after all, excellent behaviour is not always to be expected from an uneducated mob anywhere.

You are no doubt aware that all over the world much partisan spirit is naturally manifested by the spectators at big matches, when especially played between different nationalities; and I have never heard that on the score of this alone cricket matches were ever given up.

I may mention for your information that we are taking steps to remove, so far as it may lie in our power, this cause of your complaint.

Meanwhile, judging from what Mr. Steel informed me, it would seem that there is another strong reason which has promoted your Committee to abandon the matches. Mr. Steel observed to me that the matches would not come off unless we consented to appoint European umpires.

You will, I am sure, be the first to admit that we could not agree to so objectionable a proposal not warranted by precedent or practice. It would, if accepted, be tantamount to a reflection upon ourselves. You may object to names, but on no reason whatever you can deprive us of our established privilege of proposing a Parsee umpire on our behalf.

You will agree with me that this abrupt termination of a great annual sporting event, which has for many years been the means of bringing us more closely together, and also the source of giving pleasure to thousands, cannot but be looked upon by true lovers of sport in this Presidency with feelings of much regret and disappointment.

Let me here thank the Bombay Gymkhana for the friendly spirit hitherto shown towards Parsee cricket, and I trust that in the future all small difference on both sides will cease to exist, if for nothing else, for the sake of playing together in harmony as of old the grand national game of yours and ours.

I confidently hope that next year the Bombay Gymkhana will see their way to revive these international matches, which have hitherto occupied a place in their cricket programme; and I have not the slightest doubt that there will be any hitch in the future.—Yours, &c.,

J. M. FRAMJEE PATEL.

Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, 22nd August, 1890.

IN Kuner and Jelalabad, in the Mohmand country, and in Tirah, the summer home of the Afridis, also among the Aka Khel villages, a rumour has been spread abroad that the Amir of Kabul is about to enter upon a religious war. With what ulterior object, and against whom Abdur Rahman intends to try his strength, observes the Allahabad *Pioneer*, are matters which remain a mystery, but that the news has been widely circulated, admits of no doubt. It has probably arisen from the orders given recently by his Highness to Mr. Pyne to turn out breechloading ammunition at the Kabul factory with all possible despatch.

NOTES FROM BHOWNUGGER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, August 21.

As you have been already informed by a telegram, a deputation from the Mahajans of this place waited upon his Highness Takhatsingjee, G. C. S.I., at the Motibag Palace, on Tuesday last, to present him with a loyal address of congratulation on the success he and some of his trusted advisers have achieved in the recent important prosecutions. I have invariably found that the Mahajans of this place are as a whole "staunch and true as steel" in their loyalty to the *gadi* and in their devotion to his Highness's person. An esteemed friend of mine, a gentleman of varied experience of human life, remarked to me the other day that the Chief's popularity with his subjects and their loyalty and devotion are to him so "phenomenal," and that this redounds greatly to his credit as a Ruler.

The deputation was headed by the Nagarseth Mr. Bhagwanbhai. His Highness with a simplicity and *bonhomie* which are the distinguishing traits of his character received the deputation in one of the tastefully furnished drawing-rooms of the Palace. The proceedings commenced with an eloquent speech from Mr. Pranjivan Odhavji, of the college here, giving a detailed account of the proceedings at the monster meeting of the Mahajans held a few weeks ago. Then the address adopted at that meeting was read by Mr. Bhagwanbhai's son. After the reading of the address the Maharaja made a reply in well-chosen words, indicative of his affectionate regard for the Mahajans and expressing his high appreciation of their confidence in him, and thanking them sincerely for their congratulations. We could all perceive that he was visibly moved at this demonstration of good-will and affection from his subjects.

The deputation highly pleased with what they had heard from the lips of the Maharaja, retired after the usual distribution of flowers, *pan*, &c. Some of them were heard comparing his Highness's rule in truly Oriental style with that of Dharma, the well-known name of Yudhishthira, the head of the Pandavas, in the Mahabharata, and called it Dharmaraja in this iron age, the Kaliyuga. The address, I may mention, was handed over to his Highness in a silver cylinder of chaste workmanship. An address from the Mahajans of Kundla was presented to his Highness on the same occasion.

As it may interest your readers, I give below English translations of the Bhownugger address as well as his Highness's reply.

THE MAHAJANS' ADDRESS.

His Highness Takhatsingjee, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhownugger.

May it please your Highness,—On behalf of your Highness's humble and loyal subjects of Bhownugger, we, the undersigned, beg leave to state that your Highness's subjects were extremely sorry for the mean and fabricated imputations, which the clique of rascals consisting of the Brahmachari and others, had selfishly and malignantly made against your Highness and some officials of the State, with the intention of wounding their feelings and lowering their prestige and reputation. But your Highness's subjects are highly delighted to hear of the good news of the due punishment with which the rascals were visited by the just and impartial Judge presiding in the highest temple of justice (the Bombay High Court Sessions) who agreeing with the opinion of a jury of respectable gentlemen declared that those imputations were entirely groundless and false. And therefore, we from the heart of our hearts and with feelings of unbounded gratification congratulate your Highness on the issue of the trials in which your Highness as well as those officials have been successful in vindicating their unsullied character, as is said in the Sanscrit adage "*Satiya meva Jayate.*" (Truth alone is triumphant.)

For the benefit of your Highness's subjects large sums of money have been spent on education higher and lower in all its stages of development; in founding hospitals and dispensaries for the poor and the sick, homes for the indigent and the helpless; in establishing a judicial department under the guidance of men of high culture and education for the dispensing of justice impartially to all your Highness's subjects, irrespective of caste, colour, and creed; in founding an efficient police department for the security of person and property; and in conferring upon your subjects the right of election in the system of Municipal Government and in fostering and encouraging commerce, education, sanitation, and other means of securing the happiness of your subjects day by day by the establishment of useful institutions so that we cannot but entertain a sincere hope that your Highness will, with that liberal policy characterized by your sound judgment, foresight, and benevolence, continue to further and advance those reforms which you have taken in your hands to accomplish for the good of your subjects.

On this occasion we cannot forget giving expression to our deep sense of the obligation your Highness has laid us under not only by your continued solicitude for the welfare and happiness of your Highness's subjects, but also by your invariable readiness to confer upon us without any the least hesitation rights and privileges which have not as yet been bestowed upon his subjects by any native Ruler.

We feel it our duty to humbly draw your Highness's attention to the fact that the word "Tax" has never been heard of by your subjects through your Highness's never-failing liberality and kindness towards your subjects, so that our loyalty and devotion to your Throne becomes firmer and firmer day by day and in the same manner; it is the earnest desire of us all that your humble subjects will continue to be so fortunate as to be the recipients of your benign favours.

That your Highness's reign be long and glorious and that we may be inspired constantly with feelings of devotion, loyalty, and respectful affection for your Highness, is the sincere and heartful prayer to the Almighty fountain-head of all mercies, of your Highness's humble and loyal subjects.

(Sd.) BHAGWANBHAI and about one thousand others.

His Highness replied as follows :—

Gentlemen of the Mahajans,—I thank you as representatives of my loyal and faithful subjects for the address which has just been presented to me. I accept with great gratification the congratulations which my subjects have offered to me on the success which has attended my efforts to get the traducers of my State and my trusted officers punished according to their deserts. I look upon this manifestation of your joy at this success as quite natural on the part of my loving subjects, because those detractors had aimed a blow at those measures which I had taken for the promotion of their welfare and happiness. I am sorry to say that those miscreants had been encouraged in their evil course, by some who have eaten the salt of this Durbar. I am glad, however, that these people have failed in their evil designs. It is highly gratifying to me that the measures which I have introduced in my State for the amelioration of my subjects have received the stamp of approval by the verdict of one of the highest of the British Courts of Justice in India. This will prove highly encouraging to me in following the same policy which is calculated to secure the happiness and prosperity of my subjects. I feel that in doing so I shall fulfil my obligations as a Ruler to do good to those over whom Providence has been pleased to place me and you, therefore, my loyal subjects, have every reason in common with me to rejoice at the result upon which you now express your gratification. It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to me to find in the address just presented to me your application of my endeavours for the well-being of my subjects. May God grant me greater strength and wisdom to adopt similar measures of higher importance for the benefit of my people. I assure you of my sincere desire that the Bhownugger *gadi* and its subjects may for ever live in the bonds of mutual affection and regard. I thank you again, gentlemen, for the address just presented to me on behalf of my faithful and loving subjects.

THE *Madras Mail* regrets to learn that Mr. Edwin Sydney Smith died at a Bangalore on Thursday morning of paralysis of the brain after an illness of two months. He was at one time in extensive practice as an advocate of the Bangalore bar and was the Government pleader. He was an able, painstaking and most conscientious man, and was highly esteemed by the natives and by his own community. He was a son of the District Munsiff of Nellore.

THE death is announced, at the age of sixty-five of Major-Gen. George Delane, eldest surviving son of the late Mr. W. F. A. Delane, and brother of the late Mr. J. T. Delane of Ascot Heath House, Berks. The deceased entered the Bengal Cavalry at seventeen years of age, he served throughout the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab river, and Lord Gough's brilliant victories at Chillianwallah and Guzerat. He was on the staffs of Lords Dalhousie and Canning, and subsequently commandant of the Governor-General's Body-Guard till his retirement in 1874. His death, which occurred at Windlesham, Surrey, on July 31, was due to a sudden failure of the heart's action.

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following is a copy of a letter sent by Government to the University of Bombay.

To the University Registrar.

Sir,—I am directed to request that you will be good enough to inform the Syndicate that it has been brought to the notice of Government in connection with the working of the scheme for the employment of Honorary Physicians and Surgeons at the J. J. Hospital that difficulty is experienced in obtaining competent persons to fill the honorary appointments satisfactorily and that the Medical Graduates of the Bombay University are less accomplished in their professon than they might reasonably be expected to be, and that these facts may be attributable, in part at least, to the defective preliminary education undergone by the graduates before commencing their studies in medicine. It would, therefore, seem to be for consideration whether a higher standard of general education should not be required by the University in the case of persons intending to enter the medical profession. I am to ask, therefore, that this question may be referred for opinion by the Syndicate to the Faculty of Medicine, and that Government may be informed of the result of the discussion of the subject by the Faculty, and of the steps, if any, which it may be proposed to take with a view to raising the standard of requirements for a medical degree.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

From this letter it would appear that the Bombay Government has been informed first, that difficulty is experienced in obtaining competent persons to fill the honorary appointments satisfactorily, and, secondly, that the Medical Graduates of the Bombay Uuniversity are less accomplished in their profession than they might reasonably be expected to be—and the reason assigned for both these assertions is that in part at least they are attributable to the defective preliminary education undergone by the Graduates before commencing their studies in medicine. With regard to the first part I may be permitted to say that I had had already foretold that the scheme of Honorary Surgeons and Physicians in our local hospitals would be a failure, except under certain conditions, and the sequel has proved that my forebodings were right. This scheme has been made unpopular among the Graduates by the manner in which it has been worked from the commencement. When years ago, this scheme was being tried in the G. T. Hospital, on the urgent recommendation of Dr. Henry Vandyke Carter, then Surgeon in charge of the hospital, those persons only who had English qualifications in medicine, were appointed to the posts. These worked for some years under Dr. Carter and other Surgeons who followed him, and who severally reported very favorably on their work in the hospital. However, there came at length a Surgeon in charge of the hospital, who made a secret report to Government, saying that all the Honorary Surgeons and Physicians employed under him were inefficient in their profession and incompetent to treat hospital patients. He, thus, with one stroke of the pen, virtually cancelled their diplomas, which after much study and at great expense, the gentlemen had obtained in the colleges and universities of Great Britain.

What reasons Government had to believe in the view of the officer in question more than in that of Dr. Carter and other Surgeons who had immediately succeeded him in charge of the G. T. Hospital, and who had reported favorably on the work of the Honorary Surgeons, and Physicians, nobody can say, but the fact is that the Government acting on that information, and without paying any regard to the previous reports, abolished the honorary posts.

Lord Reay, while Governor of this Presidency, at the instance of the Bombay Medical Union, desired to revive the scheme. At the time there were held four meetings of the members of the unofficial medical profession, under the auspices of the Union, at which resolutions were passed adopting certain rules and regulations for the working of the scheme, under which only practitioners of reputation and experience could accept such posts. These rules were submitted to Government, who under advice refused to sanction them, and the honorary workers were told to that they must work under the regular discipline if they wished to seek the appointments of Honorary Surgeons and Physicians in the Government hospitals.

I wonder that any Graduate who had any respect for his own attainments, should have had the hardihood to accept the post of Honorary Assistant Surgeon or Physician in a Government hospital under officers prejudiced against the scheme. The example of official degradation of persons, who had been chosen to work in the G. T. Hospital especially for their English medical qualifications, ought to have been fresh in their minds; yet there were found Graduates, mostly fresh men, quite ready to accept the posts. These worked very well for some time, but no sooner had Lord Reay's back been turned, than it was brought to the notice of Government that competent persons could not be found among the Medical Graduates of the Bombay University to fill these honorary posts! Even the most fastidious and exacting of the Surgeons-Generals with the Government of Bombay will not say that there are not men of culture, reputation, and ability among the Medical Graduates of Bombay. And it goes without saying that medical gentlemen of standing and repute will never stake their reputation on the whims of any hospital surgeon who may choose to cast to the four winds their hard-earned experience and ability. As it is at present worked, the scheme is bound to fail. I say so because it is quite plain from the facts that have transpired and from the past history of the scheme, that there has been lurking somewhere a persistent desire to make the scheme of Honorary Physicians and Surgeons a failure whenever it may be tried.

If the Government of Bombay is really desirous of testing the abilities and culture of Medical Graduates of the Bombay University, and obtaining competent men from among them to work in the hospitals, they might take into consideration a scheme once before suggested by me; namely, the Government might hand over to the Graduates the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, keeping its control both under Government and the Muncipal Corporation by means of a committee of both the bodies, and I am sure the Government will be satisfied with its work.

Now, then, with regard to the second part, namely, that the Medical Graduates of the Bombay University are less accomplished in their profession than they might reasonably be expected to be. If any of the local Graduates have become less accomplished in their profession after they have passed the searching examinations prescribed by the University on account of their not keeping up with the progress of science, I have not a word to say in their favor, and they must suffer for their neglect. If, however, they passed out as accomplished in their profession, and some with the highest honours, and yet after that, they prove less accomplished than they were expected to be, then the fault must lie elsewhere than on the Graduates. The students pass the test for entering the Grant Medical College, prescribed by the University to which that College is affiliated. I have heard it said more than once at the Medical Faculty meetings, as a reason for raising the standard of entrance to the G. M. College, that the students do not understand the English language. Is this really the truth? Have the students passed the Matriculation Examination without knowing the English language? Then the logical conclusion is that the examiners of the University of Bombay pass out candidates at the Matriculation Examination, who do not deserve to pass. Is Government prepared to admit this? I do not admit it, for the examiners are not likely to pass candidates who have not answered their questions satisfactorily. Supposing for argument's sake, that the students enter the Medical College after having passed the Matriculation Examination, and do not understand the Professors of the College, I ask how is it that the Professors comprehend the students at their weekly oral and forthightly written examinations; which I understand must take place if the rules of the College are adhered to? It is plain that the students, during their course of five years' medical studies, have to read English books, are lectured to in English by English Professors; they have the advantage of being more in contact with their English Professors in the clinic than have the students of the Arts, Law, and Engineering courses; they have to answer questions in English, both written and oral; they have to write cases in English in the clinic of the hospital; the professors are satisfied with them and pass them at the annual examinations; and, finally, the University examiners at their final examination pass them as accomplished in their profession. In addition to all this, there is another circumstance which is very remarkable and very significant; and that is, that the prizes both in the College and at the University for a long time have been carried off mostly by only Matriculated students, and not by those students who entered the College after passing the B. A. This certainly goes to show that it is not the preliminary education which the medical students receive that is at fault.

Besides, medical students who have failed to pass the final examination at this University, have obtained diplomas of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Great Britain within a few months of their stay there. And yet we are told that the Medical Graduates of our University are not up to the mark in their profession! It seems to me, Sir, that prejudice and spite are at the bottom of all this cry about the incompetency of the Graduates, and that judgment is being pronounced against them in a manner which is unfair and unjust.

21st Aug. 1890. J. ACCACIO DA GAMA.

SUPPOSED WIFE-MURDER AT PAREL TANK ROAD.

ABOUT 9 o'clock on Friday night a stifled cry was heard to come from a fountain tank, situated in a compound, at Parel Tank Road. The malee employed there, on proceeding to the spot, searched the tank, and found the dead body of a woman named Jaicooverbai, in about two feet of water. She was the wife of a carpenter, named Javier Jaitha, who is also employed there. A search was made for him, and the police found him trying to conceal himself in the mallee's room, and a wet dhotur belonging to him was found near a tree, in the compound. He had also a fresh mark of a bite on his left calf. From the marks on the woman's body it would appear that she met her death by foul play, and that at the instance of her husband.

An inquest was opened by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, on Saturday, at Parel Tank Road, on the body of Jaicooverbai, when the following evidence was recorded :—

Lulloo Hurjeevan, a carpenter, said : Deceased was the wife of one Javier Jaitha a carpenter. Her age was 25 or 26 years. He became acquainted with the deceased and her husband at Ahmedabad about a year ago, and was living with them. They both left Ahmedabad, six months ago, on a pilgrimage. Witness came from Ahmedabad five months ago, and took lodgings with the husband of the deceased, who was found living in Lohar Chawl. The deceased joined her husband after a month, when the husband took a separate lodging, and witness boarded with them. About two and a half months ago, one Soobagchund Megraj engaged the witness and the husband of the deceased, Javier Jaitha, to build a house for him at Parel. Deceased, her husband, and the witness then went to Parel, and occupied a room in a new chawl in the compound. Deceased seemed to live happily with her husband, and witness never heard them quarrel. About 6 o'clock on Friday evening, witness and Javier stopped work, and went home. An hour after, witness was lying awake on a bench in the verandah. He saw Javier and his wife go to an old bungalow in the compound, where they had slept for the two previous nights, with the permission of the owner. An hour later, the witness heard a noise in the tank in the compound, which is about 20 feet, from where he was lying. It was dark and cloudy, and witness went to the tank, when he saw the deceased and her husband Javier struggling in the water in the tank. Witness asked what was the matter, when Javier came out of the tank, and without speaking anything, walked away quietly towards the chall in which he lived. Javier was at the time dressed in the dhotur, now produced, which was wet, while the deceased remained in the tank. She was lying still in the water with her face downwards. The witness, thinking she was drowned, raised an alarm, when the malee (gardener) of the bungalow, and other people came immediately. Some person brought a light, and witness and one Urjoon, who lived with the malee, went down into the tank, and the body of the deceased was recovered. Life was then extinct. There is a depth of two feet of water in the tank, and there are steps leading down to the water in the tank. The floor of the tank is cemented. When the body of the deceased was recovered from the tank it was naked. Witness found her sarree and a dhotur belonging to her husband, and a brass chattie (now produced) in the water. Police constable No. 1326 F took charge of them, and he came there as soon as the body of the deceased was removed from the tank. Witness then told him that the husband of the deceased had drowned his wife in the tank, and had gone to the chawl in which he lives. The policeman brought Javier to the tank in a few minutes. All the ornaments which deceased wore were on her person when her body was recovered from the tank. Witness and Javier are friends, and he owed him no money. Deceased was a woman of good character and was not quarrelsome. The owner of the house came to the premises at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon and left at 5 p.m. When the witness first went to the tank on Friday night and asked what was the matter, Javier immediately came out of the tank, and replied nothing was the matter.

Dwarka, a woman, said that she was the wife of Urjoon Bhikajee, a mill labourer, at present unemployed, and lived in a room in a new chawl at Parel, in which the deceased and her husband lived. The deceased and her husband came to live there two months ago. The witness did not know on what terms they lived. On Thursday night the deceased went to sleep in the old bungalow in the compound, and she and her husband went there again on Friday night to sleep. About 8 p.m. on Friday witness was standing on her doorway, when she heard the deceased scream near the tank, which is in front of the new bungalow. Dwarka's husband and the malee ran to the tank one way, and the witness saw the husband of the deceased run to his room another way. His body was wet and he was naked. Javier, pulled a dhotur off a string and put it on. The dhotur which was hanging on a string in the verandah belonged to the malee. Javier, after dressing himself, went into the malee's room, when the policeman, No. 1326 came immediately, when she informed the policeman, that the husband of the deceased was in the malee's room. The policeman arrested Javier when he was sober.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further enquiry to Friday, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., at the morgue.

At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Saunders, in charge of the F and G Divisions, charged the man Javier Jaitha before Mr. Richardson, with committing murder by causing the death of Jaicooverbai, a woman, his wife, on the 22nd instant. The case was postponed for hearing, pending the conclusion of the Coroner's inquiry, and the accused was remanded to jail.

SUSPECTED MURDER AT FALKLAND ROAD.

EARLY yesterday morning a cook-shop keeper, named Hajee Fahim, aged about 55 years, was found lying dead on a charpoy in his shop, at Falkland Road, with his throat cut. A knife belonging to Hajee Fahim, was found lying near him, the blade and handle being covered with blood.

Dr. T. Blaney, the Coroner, opened an enquiry yesterday, at Falkland Road, respecting the death of the deceased, when the following evidence was recorded :—

Mohobut Deen Mahomed, a cook at present unemployed, said, deceased was his cousin. His age was 55 years. He kept a cook-shop at Falkland Road, and always enjoyed good health. He kept two servants, one of whom named Eli Buccus was dismissed by the deceased five days ago, and the other, who was still in his service, was named Dowlut Lallkhan. Eli Buccus was discharged because he demanded an increase of wages. Witness went to the shop of the deceased at 8 a.m. yesterday as usual, and remained there all day. Deceased was in his shop all day. At 9 p.m. deceased and witness took their dinner together in the shop. Witness left the shop immediately after dinner, and went to his lodgings in Cazee Mohala. He left the deceased and his servant Dowlut Lallkhan in the shop, and nobody else. About 8 o'clock that morning (Sunday) he went to the shop of the deceased as usual, when he saw him lying dead on a charpoy with his throat cut. The knife (now shown) belonged to the deceased, who used it in his cooking. He saw it in the shop on Saturday, and used it. The blade and handle were now covered with blood. The name of the man here present is Emaumdeen, he was in the service of the deceased until four months ago, when the deceased dismissed him, because he demanded an increase of wages. About fifteen days ago Emaumdeen sued the deceased in the Small Causes Court for wages alleged to be due to him. When the summons was served on the deceased, he paid Rs. 8-2 to Emaumdeen, on Emaumdeen taking an oath on the Koran that it was due to him by the deceased.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further enquiry till Saturday, the 6th proximo, at 3 p.m., at the morgue.

LADY DUNLO appeared on Monday (Aug. 4) night at the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, and was well received. According to the *Irish Times* Lady Dunlo states that since the recent trial Lord Dunlo has called on Mr. Wertheimer and expressed a hope that he would forgive him for having dragged him into the case. She adds that Lord Dunlo is delighted with the verdict. She will not again perform in a music-hall, but has accepted an engagement with Mr. Harris for two years. She understood from Lord Dunlo that Lord Clancarty wanted him to go to South Africa, and intimated that he would make him a good allowance. Lord Dunlo asked her to accompany him, but she was unwilling to do so. Lord Dunlo arrived at Kingstown next day. He proceeded to Westlandrow, and from thence to the Shelbourne Hotel, where Lady Dunlo is staying.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 8TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawur, Commander W. E. Wheler, with the English mails of the 8th August, arrived in harbour at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Anderson	Miss A Spence
Miss North	Miss E Spence
Mr and Mrs Barclay and 2 children	Mrs Webb
Mr C B Henly	Mr C Tudball
Mr C W Shearme	Mr T G Bailey
Mr H C Waters	Mr G M Reilly
Miss Spence	Mr Jones Parry

FROM BRINDISI.

Major-Genl Sir J Baker	Major Massey
Mr F D Little	Mrs and Miss Henry
Mr J O'Connell	Mr Roy Gourdon
Capt Hext, R N	Rev E H Mortimer
Lieut H G Benn	Mr D McTarvish
Mr and Mrs Waddington	Mr Pugh
Capt Western	Mr Jessel
Mr Willis	Mr C A Whyte
Mr Wysard	

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Mr and Mrs Bowen.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE COURT.

THE Queen crossed in the steam ferry between East and West Cowes on Tuesday, when, by some misadventure the end of the boat was prematurely lowered and the water rushed in, but her Majesty sustained no harm.

The German Emperor reached Osborne in his yacht, the Hohenzollern, on Monday morning. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught went on board to welcome the Emperor, who then landed and was received by the Queen. The Emperor on Tuesday accompanied the Prince of Wales in his yacht, the Aline, which competed in the yacht races at Cowes, and on Wednesday his Majesty visited Portsmouth and witnessed some artillery experiments at Eastney.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Royal Assent was notified by commission to a number of Bills. Lord Knutsford, in reply to Lord Kimberley, said that an agreement had been effected with the Transvaal Government to recognize the independence of Swaziland, a joint control over the white population, and to assent to the construction of a railway through that territory. On Tuesday, the Directors' Liability Bill passed through Committee with an important amendment relieving directors from liability on account of statements by engineers, valuers, or other experts. Last night a number of Bills were passed and others advanced.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the report of the Local Taxation Bill was considered, and a renewed debate arose on the question of applying a larger amount to education in Scotland, but an amendment was defeated by 127 to 104. The House had a morning sitting on Saturday, and the Police Bill was discussed in Committee. On Monday, the Police Bill was again considered, and the discussion of numerous amendments proposed occupied the House until midnight, after which other business was taken. On Tuesday, the Police Bill was again discussed, and finally the third reading was agreed to. The Scotch Police Bill was then taken and passed through Committee, and the Local Taxation Bill was read a third time. On Wednesday the Scotch Police Bill was read a third time by 109 to 26. The Irish Census Bill passed through Committee. Last night several Bills were read a third time and passed, and the remainder of the sitting was devoted to Committee of Supply.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday.

POLITICAL.

The Lord Mayor on Wednesday gave a banquet at the Mansion-house to her Majesty's Ministers. The Marquis of Salisbury made the principal speech.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., addressed his constituents of West Birmingham on Saturday; and, reviewing the Parliamentary Session, he said that although the Government had made a pardonable mistake in introducing their licensing proposal, yet much useful legislation had been carried out.

GENERAL.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Rev. G. R. Eden, Vicar of Bishop Auckland, to be Bishop Suffragan of Dover.

Colonel Marcus Beresford, who was for some years M.P. for Southwark, died on Saturday, aged 71.

The death is announced of Major-General George Delane, who served in India throughout the Punjab campaign.

A bronze statue of the late Mr. W. E. Forster, erected on the Thames Embankment, was unveiled on Friday by Lord Cranbrook, who gracefully referred to the great public services of Mr. Forster, notably in the cause of education.

Bank Holiday was observed in London on Monday. The weather being very fine, all places of attraction in the vicinity of the metropolis were visited by large numbers of people. The railways and steamers carried a larger number of passengers than on any previous occasion.

In the case of the Rev. J. Bell Cox, who was imprisoned for disobedience to the judgment of Lord Penzance for adopting unlawful ceremonies in the administration of Divine service, an appeal was decided on Tuesday in the House of Lords. Mr. Cox had been released on a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the Queen's Bench. The Court of Appeal reversed that decision, but the House of Lords, by a majority of five legal peers against two, decided that the release of a prisoner by any Court could not be reversed.

The servants on the Taff Vale, Rhymney, and Barry Dock Railways have decided to strike against the employment of non-union men. The effect of the strike will be to throw out of work 100,000 colliers in the Rhondda and Aberdare districts.

Mrs. Townsend, wife of a surgeon at New Cross, who was to have joined her husband at the Albert Docks to proceed with him to New York, was found on Saturday in her bedroom dead, as also a Mr. Dela Motte, both apparently having taken prussic acid.

Alexandra Jacques completed his 42 days' fast at the Aquarium on Saturday, and carried a man of 13 stone weight round the stage to prove the strength he had still regaining.

Mr. Justice North decided on Wednesday that Mr. Pritchard Morgan had no right to extract gold from mines in Wales without the consent of the Crown.

COLONIAL.

Twenty-five sailors of her Majesty's ship Bellerophon, lying at Newport, Rhode Island, attempted to desert, but were followed by a boat's crew and placed in custody on board their ship.

FOREIGN.

The situation at Buenos Ayres has improved, Dr. Celman tendered his resignation as President, but afterwards sought to withdraw it. Finding no support he again offered his resignation, which was accepted by the Chambers, and Dr. Pellegrini was appointed President.

Telegrams received in New York report further successes of the San Salvador troops over the Guatemalans. A despatch from Mexico states that an offer of the Diplomatic Body to mediate has been accepted, and that it is hoped a peaceful settlement may be effected.

In reply to a question in the Portuguese Chamber with reference to the seizure of a British steamer on the Shire River, the Minister for Foreign Affairs said it had been an act of patriotic folly on the part of the officer concerned which did not require the intervention of the Government.

An International Medical Congress has been sitting in Berlin, and has been very numerously attended.

The Ecumenical Patriarch at Constantinople has resigned, on account of the alleged neglect of his recommendations on behalf of his Orthodox religionists by the Porte. This resignation, coupled with the Armenian discontent, is regarded as a serious complication.

Cholera has broken out at Jeddah, and there have been about 100 fatal cases daily. A fatal case has been reported from Madrid.

The Swaziland Convention has been very unfavourably received in Pretoria, and there is a strong feeling against it in the Raad.

OBITUARY.—Maj. T. Wallace, Ben. Ret.; Gen. M. C. Spottiswoode, M.S.C.; Lieut.-Col. J. A. S. Coxwell, Mad. Ret.; Capt. R. J. Corbett, Mad. Ret.; Sir J. Preston; Col. F. M. Beresford; Maj. J. F. Foster, D.L.; Rev. A. R. Pearson; Mr. C. Roach Smith; Countess von Waldestein; Mdme. Louise Ackermann.

THE first report for August on the sessamum (til) crop in Berar is as follows :—"The season has been favourable up to date for sessamum sowings; the crop generally is in excellent condition, except in one sub-division, and promises a good outturn."

A CHINESE Viceroy has issued a proclamation that in future pawnbrokers are not to charge more than two per cent. interest per month, the rate hitherto having been three per cent. or thirty-six per cent. per annum. This compares favourably with India, where one anna in the rupee per month, or seventy-five per cent. per annum, is the usual money-lender's charge, in addition to which a promissory note is often taken for considerably more than the sum lent.

THE IMPERIAL WEDDING AT ISCHL.

THE wedding of the Archduchess Valerie, the youngest daughter of the Austrian Emperor, and her cousin, the Archduke Francis Salvator, at Ischl, on the 31st ult., was notable for the absence of the elaborate pomp which usually surrounds nuptial events at the Austrian Court, but it presented a most charming spectacle which will not be easily forgotten by the fortunate few who witnessed it. The preparations made by the villagers of the favourite Salzkemmergut watering-place were all completed, and, on the previous night, the whole valley was illuminated. Bonfires blazed on all the peaks, all along its banks the Traun was illuminated by chains of fairy lamps of all colours, and the bridges across the river were so many arches of light. From one of the mountains rockets were discharged, and a shower of glittering stars fell into the valley. Early in the morning the people were astir, and the place was gay under the bright sun with the gaudiest bunting, among which the Imperial flag was a conspicuous object.

Since the tragic death of the Crown Prince Rudolph, the Austrian Court has never quite gone out of mourning, and by the especial wish of the Emperor and Empress, the wedding was as quiet as possible. No invitations were issued to the Diplomatic Corps, and no soldiers had been drafted into the place to add effect to the pageant. The road from the Imperial villa to the church was lined by hundreds of little girls, who were ranged in battalions, some wearing flowery dresses, with black silk kerchiefs on their heads, others being in white, and with their hair flowing. From baskets in their hands they strewed the path with white and pink rose-leaves. At 10 o'clock the members of the Court began to drive up in front of the church, the porch of which was concealed by a purple-canopy, and the steps half hidden by laurels and orange trees in blossom. At nine o'clock, says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, the bells began to peal, and the bridal procession drove up. In the first carriage were two of the bridesmaids and the youngest groomsman, Prince George of Bavaria. In the four following carriages were the other bridesmaids and groomsmen, with the Archduke Francis Ferdinand. Then came two carriages, each drawn by a pair of milk-white horses. In the first sat the Emperor with the bridegroom; in the second the Empress with the bride. As these carriages drew up at the church door, the people in the streets, on the stands, and at the windows, cheered vociferously, and guns were fired on the mountains around. The bride looked lovely in a soft white silk dress. On its arrival from Vienna it had been found to be too long, and the train had to be shortened by more than a yard. The lace also had to be changed, as the bride and her mother thought it too rich, and that it would not be in harmony with the simplicity of a country church. The bride wore only the diamonds given her by her parents and the bridegroom. She was without orange blossoms, but wore the wreath which was wound by the girls of Ischl from sprays of myrtle which each had cut from a plant reared by herself.

The Empress, who had repeatedly said that this was to be the last occasion upon which she would ever wear anything but black, wore a long cloak of soft silver grey silk, with a cape of the same, over which fell a beautiful pelerine of old Duchesse lace. Round the neck and down the front of the cape ran a trimming of grey marabout feathers. When she had laid aside her cloak, the Empress appeared in an elegant toilet of pearl-grey silk, with the train trimmed at the edge with marabout feathers. The front of the dress, which fell in graceful folds, was embroidered in silver and shaded grey silks, and connected with the train by flounces of Duchesse point. The bodice had a high collar of lace, and was so made as to form a Spanish bodice, which was edged with silk grelots and silver embroidery. The short sleeves were of silk, drawn up high on the shoulders and falling over lace sleeves which reached down to the wrist. A bonnet and parasol of the same material, the latter trimmed with marabout feathers and silk gauze, completed the toilette, which was the most elegant in which the Empress has been seen for many years. It was a disappointment to the ladies that though the carriages were closed, the Empress held her old brown wooden fan up to her face, and only those who were favourably placed could see the handsome face. The imposing figure of the Crown Princess was seen to advantage in a costume of the shade of the flower of Virginia creeper. This was covered with cream-coloured silk gauze, worked with rich old lace. The bodice was trimmed with a lace kerchief, which draped the neck and shoulders.

The bridal procession was formed beneath the porch of the church. At the head was the bridegroom, surrounded by the six bridesmaids, three in pale pink and three in pale blue. Then came the bride, who gave her hand to her cousin, Francis Ferdinand. Three grooms followed them. When they reached the altar, which stood in a refreshing bower of laurels, gardenias, and orange blossoms, the bride and bridegroom knelt down on two plush-covered priedieux and the young people who had escorted them formed a semi-circle around. The Bishop of Linz and the assisting clergy received the Emperor and Empress and the bridegroom's parents, the Archduke Charles Salvator and the Archduchess Maria Immaculata of Toscano, at the porch, and conducted them to their places at the right side of the altar. The ceremony then began. After the "I wills" had been said the bride and bridegroom exchanged rings, and kneeling again, received the benediction. The bride then walked up to her father and kissed him, shedding tears. The Emperor was also much moved. On leaving the altar the bridal pair walked arm-in-arm down the aisle. The whole party, followed by all the members of the Court, then drove to the Cursalon, where 72 guests sat down to breakfast. Among these were the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, Princess Mary of Hanover, and many of the Bavarian relations of the Imperial Family. The luncheon only lasted three-quarters of an hour. Shortly after noon the Archduchess, who had returned to the Imperial villa, appeared in a dark blue braided serge travelling dress, and drove off with her husband to Offensee, in the woods, where the honeymoon will be passed. They were accompanied only by a valet and a maid.

RAPID SPREAD OF CHOLERA.

THE cholera outbreak at Mecca is assuming a serious aspect. The deaths on Aug. 2 (the Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* says) numbered nearly 500.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* writes on Aug. 5 :—Besides a commission which has been appointed to make all necessary preparations in case the cholera should extend here, the International Quarantine Maritime Board to-day decided on the following regulations for all pilgrims returning from Mecca, either via the Suez Canal or Suakin :—First, they are to be [illegible] Tor, divided into batches of 100, and placed [illegible] quarantine for fifteen days. They will [illegible] soldiers of the Egyptian army, who have gone to Tor for that purpose. Second, each batch will then be sent separately to the island of Moussa, ten hours distant, where the pilgrims will be washed and their clothes will be taken away and destroyed, but will be replaced by others supplied by the Egyptian Government. Should no cases occur, the pilgrims will be landed twenty miles south of Suez and marched to their respective destinations, escorted by cavalry across the desert. If any attempt to escape, they will be shot. Among the Egyptian army escort with the pilgrims at Mecca there were three cases of cholera two days ago, one of which proved fatal. The Government have wisely forbidden the great Tantah fair.

The British Consul at Jeddah reports that cholera appeared there on Aug. 1. The average daily mortality is 100.

A scare was created on Aug. 2 by the report that a man had died in one of the hospitals in Paris of Asiatic cholera. It appears now that the original diagnosis of the case was wrong, and that the patient was simply suffering from gastro-enteritis, brought on by habits of intoxication.

A Madrid telegram of Aug. 7 says :—A young peasant, who arrived here from Arges in the province of Toledo, was taken ill yesterday with choleraic symptoms. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he died last night. The doctors declare the case to have been one of cholera. Sanitary measures have been taken by the authorities. The clothes of the deceased have been burned, and the house where he stayed has been disinfected.

ONE of the most crushing attacks on the system of protection which exists in the United States, appears in a petition presented to Congress by the merchant tailors of the States. According to the law of the United States, persons may land, duty free, with £100 worth of wearing apparel in their trunks. If they go beyond that, they must pay heavy duty. The merchant tailors have presented a petition in which they say that £100 worth of wearing apparel represents the cost price of fifteen suits of clothes, which, if bought in the United States, would cost at least £200. Once in every third year the average tourist goes to Europe, and thus the fifteen suits will last him through that period, to the detriment of native industry. Some tourists, the merchant tailors affirm, pay the expenses of their journey simply by the saving on the clothes they purchase.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO THE QUEEN.

The Emperor William arrived at East Cowes at half-past eleven o'clock on Monday morning (August 4) in the Hohenzollern, on a visit to the Queen at Osborne. He was attended by the German warship Irene, commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia. His Majesty was welcomed by his Royal relatives amid the booming of cannon and with most gratifying popular demonstrations. When, at ten o'clock, the Imperial yacht was espied from the towers of Osborne House, the signal "Welcome" was run up at the flagstaff, and the Queen caused a telephonic message to be sent to the jetty at East Cowes. The signal was transmitted to the Royal Yacht Squadron Club, which in turn conveyed the message to all the yachts in the harbour, and they thereupon "dressed," making a brave show of colour to which the spreading sails of a small fleet of yachts then crossing the roads in a sailing race formed an effective background. The Alberta, with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, and Admiral Commerell on board, went out to meet the Hohenzollern in Osborne Bay. The Royal party entered their barge and were transferred to the Imperial yacht, where the warmest greetings were exchanged. The near approach of the Imperial visitor was made known to the throngs who crowded the jetty at East Cowes by the booming of the guns of H.M.S. Volage, which began firing a Royal salute. It was ten minutes to eleven when the Hohenzollern came in sight of the Royal landing stage. She was flying the union jack at the fore and the German flag at the main mast. After she had come to an anchor, her guns answered the salute of the Volage. The guns of the Royal Yacht Squadron Club, of which the German Emperor is a member, also fired a salute from the Green. The Emperor, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Waldemar, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Henry of Prussia, and Admiral Hornby, came off in the Victoria and Albert steam barge. As they left the Imperial yacht, the Osborne and the Victoria and Albert ran up to their mast-heads the German flag, while at West Cowes the German flag was unfurled. The Emperor wore the uniform of a British Admiral of the Fleet, his decoration being the Order of the Garter. The Prince of Wales wore a naval dress, while the Duke of Connaught appeared in the uniform of the Rifle Brigade. Prince Waldemar wore a Danish infantry uniform. The barge, flying the Emperor's own flag, steamed through the lines of yachts, the decks of which were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who cordially greeted the Imperial guest, and as the little craft neared the Alberta the cheering was taken up by the people who lined the waterside at East Cowes, the German "Hoch" mingling with the English hurrah. At half-past eleven the Emperor stepped from the barge on to the Alberta, and, followed by the Prince of Wales and the suite, walked forward to the gangway. He warmly shook hands with the Princes who had awaited him on the pier, and to Prince Christian he expressed his delight at being once again in England. The Emperor appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. The Royal carriages were entered without delay, and the journey to Osborne began. The route up Cowes Hill was lined by ladies, and there was a large contingent of Germans from London, whose welcome gave evident pleasure to the Emperor. When Osborne was reached, the Queen, who was accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princesses Victoria and Maud, Princess Christian, the Marchioness of Lorne, and the Duchess of Connaught, received her grandson with outstretched arms and embraced him most affectionately. After saluting the Princess of Wales, the Emperor shook hands with all. The first greetings over, the Queen took the Emperor to a plaster bust of himself, which will eventually be carved in marble for the grand sculpture room at Windsor Castle. He was much struck with the work, which represents him in the uniform of the First Cuirassiers of the Guard, with breastplate and helmet surmounted by the Imperial eagle. He was then conducted to his apartments by the Prince of Wales. At noon the Duchess of Edinburgh and her daughter called. At two o'clock the Queen gave a luncheon party, to which all the members of the Emperor's Staff and the British naval officers were invited. The latter were entertained in a pavilion on the Queen's lawn, and the Royal family sat down in the Queen's morning room. The Emperor's band contributed the music. The latter part of the afternoon was devoted by the Emperor to returning the visits of Royal personages, the first being the Duchess of Edinburgh at Osborne Cottage. His Majesty drove there with Prince Henry of Battenberg and General Du Plat. In the evening the Queen gave a dinner party, at which the attendance included the Emperor, Prince and Princess of Wales, Princesses Victoria and Maud, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Marchioness of Lorne, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Count Hatzfeldt, and Admiral Sir G. Hornby. Dinner was also served in a marquee to the members of the Emperor's Staff and the chief members of the Queen's Household.

On Tuesday morning (August 5) the German Emperor went on board the Prince of Wales' schooner yacht, the Aline, and sailed round the old Queen's course for Her Majesty's Cup. The Prince of Wales also and the Duke of Connaught and Prince Henry of Battenberg were on board. The Emperor was the chief guest at the annual banquet of the Royal Yacht Squadron on Tuesday night. The large glass house on the battery was fitted up as a banqueting hall, and the band of the Marine Light Infantry, stationed on the battery, played a selection of choice music. At the banquet Commodore His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales presided, Vice-Commodore the Marquis of Ormonde sitting opposite to him. The seat on the right of the Prince was occupied by the Emperor, and that on his left by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. Among those who were present were Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Henry of Battenberg, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, the Earl of Caledon, Lord Colville, the Marquis of Drogheda, M. de Falbe, and Admiral Lord Alcester. In all there were about sixty guests. The toasts given were simply "The Queen," proposed without comment by His Royal Highness the Commodore; "His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor," proposed also by the Commodore; "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron," given by the Emperor; and "The Latest Recruit to the Royal Yacht Squadron, Prince Waldemar of Denmark."

The German Emperor was visited at Osborne on Wednesday morning (6th inst.) by several members of the Royal family, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princesses Victoria and Maud. His Majesty, later in the day, visited the barracks at Eastney, and, after lunching with the officers of the Royal Marine Artillery, witnessed a sham fight arranged for the purpose of testing the utility in warfare of the smoke-balls of Colonel Crease. At the close of the manœuvres the Emperor inspected the troops, and expressed his admiration of the splendid physique of the Marine Artillery.

The German Emperor, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Henry of Prussia, again visited Portsmouth on the 7th inst. The Royal party was received by Lord G. Hamilton and a large number of distinguished officers. His Majesty inspected various warships now in course of construction, and saw the operatives at work. After luncheon at Admiralty House the Emperor visited Whale Island, where gunnery practice in its various forms was witnessed. His Majesty, immediately on landing, sighted and fired a big gun. The Emperor will take leave of Her Majesty to-day (Friday).

A Berlin evening paper under[illegible]ands that the Emperor William, if the Queen co[illegible]ents, will grant the Marquis of Salisbury the Ord[illegible]he Black Eagle, as a reward for the part his l[illegible]layed in bringing about the Anglo-German [illegible]nt.

It is understood that th[illegible]en contemplates appointing the Emperor Will[illegible]be an honorary colonel of one of the principal cavalry regiments of the British service, in return for his Imperial Majesty last year having made the Queen honorary colonel of the Royal Dragoons of the German Guard, which now bears the name Queen of England's Own.

Madame Armengaud, whose death a Paris correspondent reports, was born in 1805, and on leaving school proclaimed herself to be a prophetess. She was a native of Nimes, and her maiden name was Heutch. Mademoiselle Heutch, during the Catholic reaction which followed the Restoration, and was more violent in the Department of the Gard than elsewhere, claimed to have visions. She declared that she was commissioned by Jesus Christ to reform the Protestant Church, which in France had lost its vitality because it had trusted too much to the argumentative faculty of the human mind. It was therefore being punished by Divine order. A Heutchite church sprang up. The foundress spoke as though she had received verbal instructions from Christ, who she said had bidden her to abandon the idea that Satan was eternal. The new church endeavoured to live according to the doctrines of the early Christians. They formed a community where all lived as brothers and sisters, and shared everything in common. This worked for some time, though surrounded by Catholic and Protestant foes, and discouraged by the Government, until Mdlle. Heutch married, and the little community died a natural death.

THE FIRST EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY.

Kemmler's execution, says a Dalziel telegram from New York, is the subject of national attention. Every paper in the country contains whole pages on the subject, accompanied by illustrations, and giving the minutest details. The tone of the entire press is one of denunciation of the horror and disgrace to the country afforded by the bungling of the process adopted.

The Official Committee appointed to watch the proceedings states that that body is preparing a memorial to the Governor of the State of New York, urging either that the law shall be immediately repealed or that proper facilities shall be afforded for carrying it out. The members of this committee denounce the spectacle they witnessed as sickening, and state that the horrors attending the operation were all due to the lack of proper facilities.

They urge the erection of proper dynamos for this purpose only, and that a special house for these executions shall be built. The dynamo used on Wednesday served at the same time to light the whole prison. They recommend that future executions shall be under the control of experts and not left to bungling possibilities in the hands of a warder. Failing this they ask that the law shall be rescinded.

To add to the horrors of the occurrence the doctors who attended the execution are publicly denouncing each other in the newspapers, though their collective opinion is to the effect that, while Kemmler was not actually dead after the first shock he never could have rallied. This, however, is emphatically contradicted by all the other witnesses present at the scene.

It is now known that, instead of the time between the first and second shocks being only a few seconds, as at first stated by the doctors, there was really an interval of over three minutes. The dynamo was over five hundred feet away from the execution room, and when the doctors pronounced Kemmler dead after the first shock the men in charge of the dynamo quickly left their post, and when the current was ordered to be turned on again it took over three minutes to get them back. All the witnesses of the death scene except the doctors agree that if Kemmler had been left another minute he would have revived. They entirely scout the idea that the breathing was the result of the muscular reaction, for they declare that from the first breath drawn until the time the current was reapplied, the breathing became stronger and stronger, and there was every evidence of an approaching return of conciousness. This statement has given a fresh shock to the public sentiment, and the general feeling throughout the country appears to be opposed to a repetition of this form of capital punishment.

Dr. Spitzka, the physician in charge of the current, says in his report:—

I am in favour of three methods of execution, in this order—the guillotine, hanging, and, lastly, electricity. What I have seen to-day has impressed me greatly, not with horror but rather with doubt and wonder. I have seen hangings which were far more brutal than was this execution, but I have never seen anything more awe-inspiring. The execution was a success, for the man is dead. But the method is not a success, for it has not performed what was promised for it, which was to rid the execution of criminals of barbarity and cruelty. The experiment has shown that under other conditions which might exist, but did not to-day, executions might be fearful. There were conditions to-day for which the advocates of the system are not responsible. One of these was the extreme coolness which Kemmler displayed. He was as easy to handle as a child. Supposing that the prisoner had been fractious, imagine the difficulty of placing him in the chair. On the other hand, supposing that he had broken down entirely, he would have had to be carried to the chair and strapped in. All this goes to show that the new method will not take from capital punishment its barbarous features.

One objectionable feature of the new method is the nature of the power which kills. It requires a post-mortem examination. Kemmler showed signs of animation, and made certain gurgling sounds after the current was first taken off, and on this account the current was turned on again. In my opinion, however, he was dead within five seconds after the current was turned on. I believe that in that time he was at any rate beyond resuscitation, and in fifteen seconds he was dead. What occurred after that was only a muscular movement which would naturally be the result of checking the current. He breathed, but if at the instant at which the current was applied his lungs were filled with air it was natural for them to empty themselves by a depression of the chest which would give the appearance of breathing. This apparent breathing was not a sufficient cause for the statement that there was still life in Kemmler's body. It was, however, better that the current was turned on again to make death sure.

The dynamo and apparatus were not what they should have been. They did not furnish enough power, and the voltage varied between 700 and 1,300 volts. The mean temperature at the back of the neck was just one degree higher than blood-heat one hour after death. This shows that death is only a partial thing, and does not invade the entire body at once. So far as conscious existence is concerned, Kemmler was dead one hundredth part of a second after the current was turned on. Five seconds after the current had been turned on I noticed that the death pallor on the cheeks was of the same peculiar shade as that which follows death by apoplexy. The execution was not a failure, but the experiment of to-day and the report which will probably be made will not be likely to induce other states to adopt the electrical system of execution.

Dr. Spitzka's view is confirmed by every physician present except one. Dr. Lewis Balch, the executive officer of the State Board of Health, says:—

Personally I was in favour of hanging, but having seen the absolute certainty, rapidity, and painlessness with which death can be caused by electricity, my opinion has changed in favour of that mode of legal execution. I consider, however, if this way is to remain law there should be a building specially prepared for the purpose, in which the engine running the dynamos and the dynamos themselves (for I favour two dynamos of equal power, so that in case one gets out of order the other may be used) shall be in the room in which the execution takes place. I think an electrician should be appointed who would attend all execution, and have charge of the electrical apparatus under the supervision of the officer designated by law to carry the sentence into effect.

THE LATE CARDINAL NEWMAN.

A deputation from the conference of the Catholic Truth Society, which is meeting at Birmingham, went to the Oratory a few days before his death and were taken in to Cardinal Newman, who had gone down to the recreation-room of the Fathers. The Bishop of Salford, after a few preliminary words of congratulation, read a resolution which was passed the day before by the conference, and the Cardinal, sitting in his chair, made this reply:—"My dear friends,—I wish, both in thought and language, as far as I can, to thank you, as I do very heartily, I thank you for your affection; it is the affection of great souls. I could say a great deal, but I will only pray that God may sustain and put his confirmation upon what you do. I give you every good wish. Your society is one which makes us feel the sadness of the days through which we have passed when the Church of Christ wanted those assistances of publication which Protestants possessed in such abundance. I envied both the matter and the intention of those publications. It is a cruel thing that our faith has been debarred from the possibility of lively action, but it was no fault of Catholics. They have been so pressed and distracted from the formation of any policy, that the Church has had to depend on only a few heads, and the management of a few. This has been the cause of the absence of interest and of popular publications among Catholics. But now there is no reason why we should not have the power which has before this been in the hands of Protestants, whose zeal, however, I have always admired. But the reward is for us at hand, and we must thank God for giving to us such a hope. I may say of myself that I have had much sorrow that the hopes and the prospects of the Church have shown so little sign of brightening. There has been, there is now, a great opposition against the Church; but this time and this day are the beginnings of its revelation. I have had despondency; but the hour has come when we may make good use, and practical use, of the privileges which God has given us. We must thank God, and ask for His best blessing and mercy. May He sustain you. God is not wanting, if we are ready to work. I beg you to pardon and to forget the weakness of my words. I am content to pray for you and for your work. God bless you."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

SILVER HALL-MARKING IN INDIA.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, August 5, the Earl of Northbrook asked the Secretary of State for India whether the opinion of the Government of India had been asked with regard to the proposal that a system of "hall-marking" should be applied to silver articles manufactured in India; and if any despatch had been received from India on the subject, whether he had any objection to lay a copy of it upon the table. He said he desired to congratulate the Government on being able in this Session to remedy the grievances that had been felt for many years in connection with this matter by persons engaged in the manufacture of silver articles in India. Twelve years since a Committee of the House of Commons thought that the duty on silver plate in India should be repealed, and nine years ago Mr. Gladstone, when he was Prime Minister, also expressed a desire that it should be repealed. But it had not been repealed until the present year, and he could assure the Government that there would be a feeling of great gratification in India that it had at last been done. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in another place, had explained that it was not the intention of the Government to abolish the system of compulsory hall-marking in this country, and he indicated that it was intended that a system of hall-marking silver articles should be established in India in respect of articles exported to this country. To export silver articles from India to England for assay purposes, and then to have to send them back again, would be most injurious to the manufacture of silver in the former country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer very properly explained that the Government did not intend to take any action in this matter without communication with the Government of India, and that they were in communication with that Government on the subject. That statement was made three months ago, and he would ask whether any despatch had since been received on the matter. Lord Knutsford said that the Secretary of State for India had requested him to reply to the noble Earl's question. He would point out that the intention of the Government was indicated in the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Government had communicated officially with the Government of India, who did not appear to be content with the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The correspondence on the subject was not yet complete, but there would be no objection as soon as it was complete to lay it on the table of the House.

Thursday, Aug. 7.—The Marriages in British Embassies, &c., Bill was read a third time, and, with some verbal amendments, was passed.

THE RAILWAY GAUGE IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, August 1, Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was purpose to discontinue the construction of railways on the metre gauge; whether a proposal had been made to change existing metre gauge lines throughout India into broad gauge lines; whether the Secretary of State had recently received a despatch on the subject from the Government of India, whether he had seen the estimate of General Trevor, C.S.I., chairman of the Southern Mahratta Railway, that this reversal of policy would probably cost about twenty millions sterling, as the change alone would cost £3,500 a mile; and whether he would lay papers upon the table relating to that subject. Sir J. Gorst: The answer to the first paragraph is "No"; to the second paragraph, "No"; to the third paragraph, "Yes"; to the fourth paragraph, "No"; and to the last paragraph, "Yes" when the correspondence is completed.

THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Mr. Bradlaugh the same day asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Indian Government documents relating to the acquisition of lands and material in certain of the States of Bundelkund, Central India, for the purposes of the Indian Midland Railway, numbered respectively 357, 359, 272, 2,550, 686, 584, and 756, of 1886, concerned all the States through which the railway runs, and covered the acquisition of all lands and the purchase of timbers, stones, &c.; whether in the engagements entered into under these documents a sum of about five lacs of rupees have been claimed by certain Chief of States in Bundelkund; whether, notwithstanding such engagements, Mr. Henvey, the agent of the Governer-General of Central India, has recommended that no compensation be paid to the chiefs, on the ground that collateral advantages may hereafter accrue to them; and whether the Government will lay upon the table the papers relating to the transactions entered into with any and all of the Chiefs of States in Bundelkund through which the Indian Midland Railway runs by the contractors for the Railway, or by any other parties in connection with the railway.

Sir J Gorst; With the exception of No. 272, which was the subject of my reply on July 3, none of the documents referred to in the question can be traced. The question will be sent to the Government of India in ordinary course.

TREES ON OCCUPIED LANDS IN KOLABA AND THANA.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether the Secretary of State has seen in the *Times of India*, of April 9, 1890, a resolution of the Government of Bombay, relating to trees on occupied lands in Kolaba, in paragraph 30, where it is stated "The same terms as are being offered in Thana under paragraphs 9, 10, and 13 of Government Resolution, No. 2,447, dated April 8, 1890, may for this purpose be offered in Kolaba"; whether what purports to be Government Resolution, No. 2,447, dealing with trees in occupied lands, Thana, has been published in the *Times of India* of April 12; whether he will state what were the terms mentioned in paragraphs 9, 10, and 13, of the Resolution, No. 2447, of April 8, and whether they contained important concessions to cultivators; whether he will state why this resolution has not been published in the *Government Gazette* laid on the editor's table; and whether the Government of Bombay having refused, in their letters Nos. 3,024 and 4,163, to supply copies of the resolution to the Forest Association of Thana, he will give instructions for the publication of the resolution, as framed by Lord Reay's Government, so that the cultivators in the Kolaba and Thana districts may obtain the benefits which it was intended they should derive.

Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State has seen the resolution, from paragraph 3 of which the quotation is taken. The other resolution, No. 2,447, has not been published; nor can the Secretary of State state its terms, because the document in question is marked confidential. The Secretary of State is not aware whether the Government of Bombay has refused to publish the document, nor, if so, on what grounds. The Secretary of State is not aware of the refusal of the Government of Bombay to publish the resolution, and the matter seems one of local administration, with which, as at present advised, he should not interfere. The hon. member's question will be sent to India in the ordinary course.

INDIAN EXCISE SYSTEM IN EAST AFRICA.

On Monday, August 4, Sir J. Fergusson informed Mr. S. Smith that the Government had not heard a report that the British East African Company purposed introducing the Indian abkari (excise) system in Eastern Africa; but the policy of the Government, in conjunction with other Powers, was to check the importation and diffusion of ardent spirts among the natives.

FREE TRADE AT ZANZIBAR.

In reply to a question by Mr. Summers, Sir James Fergusson said that it might be assumed that if the mainland and Zanzibar were separated goods coming from the latter would certainly be treated like goods coming from any other foreign country. The best security against undue burdens upon trade was that they would tend to divert it to another sphere. Mr. Summers: Do I understand the Under-Secretary to say that under the Anglo-German treaty there will be an end of free trade between Zanzibar and the mainland? Sir J. Fergusson: If the mainland of Zanzibar, or part of it, falls into the hands of the German Government, it will be subject either to the conditions of the commercial treaty with Zanzibar or to those of the Berlin and Brussels Act. Mr. Bryce asked whether the effect of the Anglo-German agreement would not practically be to abrogate the Zanzibar treaty of commerce? Sir J. Fergusson: I understand the German Government desire to be held by the terms of the Zanzibar treaty of commerce.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.—THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Bradlaugh on August 5 asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he could now fix the date for the Indian Budget statement; and whether, in view of the fact that the Indian Councils Bill affected more than 200 millions of her Majesty's subjects, and that repeated undertakings had been given for its ample discussion at an early period of the Session, he would arrange that the second reading be taken with as little delay as possible. Mr. W. H. Smith said he joined in the expression of regret which this question was no doubt intended to convey that it had not been found possible to discuss the Indian Budget before this due partly to other bills dealing with domestic questions having been discussed at considerable length. It was no doubt quite true that the undertaking referred to in the question had been given, and he much regretted that it had not as yet been possible to redeem that undertaking. When further progress had been made with business he should be able to give the hon. gentleman a more definite answer. Mr. Bradlaugh said there must necessarily be a long debate on the second reading of the Indian Councils Bill, and there would be some amendments to be moved in Committee. Under these circumstances, could not the right hon. gentleman make a definite announcement as to whether the bill would be proceeded with? Mr. W. H. Smith said that under the circumstances the Government would not proceed with the bill during the present session, and subsequently the order for the second reading of the bill was read and discharged, and the bill withdrawn.

THE INDIAN UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

Mr. Murphy asked the Under-Secretary of State for India on August 7, whether the principle of the justice of the Civil Servants' claims having been admitted by the report of the Select Committee on the grievances of the Indian Uncovenanted Service, the Government would now fix the payment of the Indian pensions at a constant uniform rate of 2s. to the rupee in the cases of old servants employed when that was the prevailing rate of exchange for Government transactions with them as shown in evidence; whether, inasmuch as the Select Committee were precluded from making inquiries into the grievances of servants who claimed to have been inadequately pensioned, including those members of the Public Works Department retired under resolution of the Government of India, No. 2,079 July 31, 1879, before they had served the period to qualify for full retiring pensions, the Committee would be reappointed to inquire into such claims with a view to the pensions of those gentlemen being equitably settled according to the hopes held out to them when they joined the service and according to the agreements, tacit or recorded, entered into by Government; and whether the recommendation of the Select Committee fixing 1s. 9d. per rupee as the minimum rate for pensions would be given retrospective effect in the same way as rules, made since the first appointment of those Civil servants, have been hitherto applied. Sir J. Gorst: No; the Secretary of State cannot admit the accuracy of the statements on which the question is founded. This is a question, not for the Secretary of State, who does not appoint Select Committees, but for the House of Commons, which does. No.

WESLEYAN INDIAN MISSIONS.

At the representatives' sessions, at Bristol, on August 4, the secretary introduced to the conference the Rev. W. Silverthorne, from the New England Conference, Boston, and the Rev. J. Mather, from New Zealand. An animated debate took place respecting the admission of professional reporters to the representative session of the Wesleyan Conference. Ultimately a resolution was carried by 212 against 104 in favour of admitting professional reporters when lay representatives are present at the Nottingham Conference next year under proper regulations, and that a committee be appointed to give effect to this, and to report to the present conference. The general secretary, the Rev. J. E. Clapham, stated that there was a decrease of £300 income in connection with the Home Missions. The expenditure contemplated for the year was £1,000 more than the income. It was stated that there are, home and abroad, 19,757 declared Wesleyans in the army and navy, an increase of 3093; and 1294 church members—an increase of 88 in connection with the forces; 176 ministers are employed there in whole or in part. Grants from the fund for soldiers and sailors' homes were made as follows:—The J. B. Gough Soldiers' Home, Sandgate, £599; Woolwich, £500; the Curragh, £57; Secunderabad, £250; Bangalore, £100; with a loan of £80 to Malta.

On Tuesday morning (August 5) when Dr. Moulton presided, the Rev. G. W. Olver, B.A., moved a resolution to the effect "That the conference receives and adopts the report of the committee on the special inquiry into Indian Mission affairs, and directs the committee to consider during the year the several suggestions of the sub-committee; and also to prepare, in harmony with the minute of the last conference, a statement of facts, figures, and suggestions dealing with the evangelistic and educational policy of the society, the employment of native agents, vernacular preaching, allowances to missionaries, and the results of the society's work in India, and the report to be presented to the next conference." It was seconded by the Rev. J. Walton, Mr. R. W. Perks proposed as an amendment:—"That the conference accepts the reports of the Missionary Committee and the sub-committee, and expresses its satisfaction that those passages in the articles in the *Methodist Times* on Indian missionary policy which have been considered to convey imputations on personal character have been withdrawn; the conference is, however, of opinion that the financial and general policy of the Missionary Society in connection with its Indian missions requires the early attention of the Missionary Committee, and the conference directs the committee to report thereon to the next conference." Mr. Perks said he was sorry so much energy had been directed during the last two years by their Indian missionaries to the question of their stipend and social status—(no, no)—and pointed out that the results of work in India were not satisfactory. The Wesleyans had but 3800 native converts, whilst the statistics of other societies, such as the Church of England, the Baptists, &c., spoke of 80,000, 50,000, and so on. Mr. Rathbone Edge, M.A., in seconding the amendment, said the committee had not carried out the mandate of the last conference, but had turned aside to consider the Bangalore report. The Rev. G. Patterson (Madras) replied that the missionaries had always courted inquiry, and denied that they had benefited financially to the extent supposed by the change in the currency. He complained of the way in which the findings of the committee had been interpreted in the Press as a defeat of the missionaries, and strongly objected to the wording of Mr. Perk's amendment, in which the objectionable paragraphs were only "considered" to convey imputations on personal character. The English and Indian daily Press and the sub-committee had pronounced a decided verdict condemning the passages. Notwithstanding that the charges had not been unreservedly withdrawn the statements of non-success in India were untrue, and the finances misleading. Mr. T. Morgan Harvey asked for time in which to complete the inquiry, and Mr. H. H. Fowler, M. P., regretted the discussion and urged that the amendment should be withdrawn in the interests of peace. The conference could afford to be generous. After addresses by Dr. Jenkins and the ex-president the amendment was withdrawn, and the original motion almost unanimously accepted. The discussion was watched with great interest, and the result caused equal satisfaction. The conference decided to reduce the foreign missionary societies from four to three at the conference of 1891. When the London Mission matters were under discussion, a resolution was passed assuring the ministers and their helpers of the continued sympathy and prayers of the conference.

A MILITARY DIVORCE CASE.

Sir James Hannen had before him on Aug. 6 the case of Wood *vs.* Wood. It was a petition presented by the wife praying for the dissolution of her marriage on the gounds of the misconduct and cruelty of her husband, Captain Wood, formerly of her Majesty's Devonshire Regiment. The respondent filed an answer denying the allegations in the wife's petition, but he did not appear to defend the suit. Mr. Middleton, who appeared for Mrs. Wood, said the marriage took place on Jan. 2, 1884. Almost immediately after the marriage, Captain and Mrs. Wood went to India, where Captain Wood's regiment was quartered. On one occasion he came home late from mess and beat her about the head in such a manner that her nightdress was covered with blood. She ran out of the house to the nearest officer's quarters, Captain Ellicombe. This was not the only act of cruelty of which he was guilty of in India. In April 1885 he sent his wife home, and she remained in England until 1886. The regiment was then quartered in Baroda, and there she joined her husband. At the end of 1886 she came to England, and had since been earning her own living as a governess. In August 1889 Captain Wood was at Boulogne, and he there made the acquaintance of another woman, with whom he lived.

Mrs. Mary Wood gave evidence bearing out the opening statement of counsel. Captain G. Ellicombe said he was now stationed at Aldershot, and was in India at the same time as Captain Wood. In June 1884, the petitioner came to his quarters about half-past ten at night in her nightdress. Her lip was cut and blood was flowing. Her nightdress was covered with blood. She cried, and made a statement to him on the subject. Captain Charles Hardy, who was also in India at the same time as Captain and Mrs. Wood, gave evidence as to the violent language Captain Wood used towards the petitioner. Witnesses from Boulogne proved that Captain Wood lived there with a woman not the petitioner in the case. His lordship granted a decree *nisi*, with costs.

The appointment of Resident Transport Officer at Suez and Agent to the Government of India in Egypt has been abolished. Capt. J. Brebner has retired, and the establishment in Egypt has been broken up. In future the necessary business will be transacted by Mr. C. Turner, formerly in Capt. Brebner's office at Suez, who will receive £450 a year as Agent for the Indian Troop Service. It is stated that an annual saving of £1,370 will be effected by this arrangement.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the examination held on June 25, 1890, and following days, for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

I.—FOR CAVALRY CADETSHIPS.

Name.	Marks.	Name.	Marks.
Champernowne, A	8762	Cathcart, Hon R	6922
M'Taggart, W A T	8750	Tuson, C E	6878
Roberts, W L H	7717	Parker, H W E	6798
Macnaghten, E F	7469	Cox, R F	6735
Hope, T B	7408	Matthews, H de C	6678
Grahame, G C	7305	Ducat R	6631
Johnson, C F	7137	Henderson, V C	6561
Kennedy, A A	7015		

II.—FOR INFANTRY CADETSHIPS.

Names.	Marks.	Names.	Marks.
Connolly, M W K	9975	Campbell, J	7506
Clive, P A	9682	O'Brien, E	7498
Boyle, F R	9578	Haldane, R J A	7494
Hancock, B P	9463	Brogden, J S	7488
Wade, A P C H	9406	Hunter, G J	7480
Margeson, E C	9397	Rattigan, A M	7471
Labertouche, G N	9351	Fox, E V	7470
Loring, C B	9340	Paget, G L	7463
Searle, A V	9308	M'Caskill, J C H	7445
Bartholomew, H J	9156	Smith, T P C	7421
Sargent, H G F	9034	Jackson, H W	7415
Ready, F F	9010	Owens, F C	7414
Macpherson, A D	8970	Smalley, H D	7408
Learoyd, A G	8951	Channer, A O	7405
Bainbridge, W F	8745	Blackwood, A T	7403
O'Dowda, J W	8678	Garsia, H G A	7360
Balcarres, Lord D	8621	Craster, J C P	7358
Colquhoun, R C	8588	Molony, C V	7357
Holder, A J	8537	M'Donall, R	7353
Harrington, C H	8495	Lower, E M	7351
Chetwynd-Stapylton, B A	8340	Cates, W J	7350
		Tompson, Hew W	7349
Payn, W A	8256	Thorpe, E I de S	7313
Pennall, R H E	8236	Carter, A J	7299
Hall, J H	8241	Galloway, H	7278
Blair, H M	8185	Roper, R T	7274
Harvey, W O	8184	Dalton, C W R	7235
Lewis, V	8114	Cornish F T	7211
Elgee, C H	8059	Hawes, C H	7196
Hutchinson, C A	8036	Gaussen, J R	7195
Cayzer, J S	8018	Fagan, W W	7194
Watt, D M	8006	Falkiner, T H	7190
Thynne, U O	7956	Henniker Major, Hon C H C	7188
Messiter, C B	7952	Cruise, W	7186
Morgan, R H	7945	Bickford, A L K	7180
Codrington, H O	7925	Preston, J W P	7177
Ord, M A	7885	Cooke, H F	7174
Robinson, G V	7832	Bockett-Pugh, E H	7169
Abrahall, C H H	7817	Green, M C A	7152
Worship V T	7810	Toogood, A S	7152
Earle, E S	7807	Warneford, G	7144
Wilkinson, H Des V	7800	Bewes, A E	7139
Craik, J	7786	Drage, G	7131
Colston, H K	7769	Norrington, F C S	7118
Milner, E F	7760	Whinfield, H C	7115
Delavoye, A E	7756	Murray, F D	7104
Somerville, J A C	7750	Badcock, G H	7101
Stewart, N St V	7703	Jackson, E S	7082
Doig R O M	7698	Murray, Hon E O	7080
Wyndham, W F G	7687	Houston, A M	7079
Colquhoun, J C C	7660	Sanders, A H	7071
Costley, H G T	7651	Tufnell, A W	7055
Waller, A A P	7612	Wall, A C	7050
Taylor, J V	7608	Johnston, F E	7050
Challenor, R R	7603	Worgan, S D	7045
Purvis, E W M	7583	Deacon, H R G	7041
Young, G W L	7578	Playne, G E	7039
Scott, W	7573	Tawney, C J	7039
White, W A	7551	Branson, V H	7031
Kennard, E C H	7550	Steward, A C	7030
Cotton, W L	7537	Bond, R E	6994
Melville, A	7534	Vawdrey, G	6977
M'Vean, D A D	7530		
Conyngham, Lord C	7528		

The following were the successful competitors at the examination held at the same time of University candidates for twelve cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

Names.	Marks.	Names.	Marks.
Hunter, W C	9021	Birdwood, H B	7339
Newnham, P F	8886	Annand, E F	7108
Mylres, W P G	8701	Scott, G F C B	6417
Davie, J H M	8451	Isherwood, F E B	6360
Pollard, A E St V	7998	Cheales, R D	6324
Cox, E	7343	Marindin, A H	6321

The following Queen's cadets and Queen's India cadets have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

QUEEN'S CADETS.

Names.	Marks.	Names.	Marks.
Bickford, W W	6974	Robinson, P M	5058
Pye, W E	6128	Reece, J D	4288
Skeen, A	6102	Boxer, H E R	3806

QUEEN'S INDIA CADETS.

Names.	Marks.	Names.	Marks.
Lindsay, A B	6546	Gib, H A	3295
Edwardes, A C	5750	Fulton, H A	3237
Browne, H P J	5100	Harrington, A W D	3076
Green, H C R	3337		

THE ARTILLERY MUTINY.

The Press Association says:—Rumours were current in Exeter on the 2nd inst. that a mutiny had taken place amongst the men of the 52nd Field Battery, stationed at Topsham Barracks. That there has been an upset of some kind in the battery is evident, though the authorities are very reticent about the affair. Col. Gardiner, commanding the artillery at Exeter, on being interviewed stated that nothing very serious had occurred, and he added that it would be unwise in these times of trouble to comment upon a matter which is still sub judice. It is, however, asserted that a few days ago a gunner at the barracks was struck by a sergeant, a corporal, and a bombardier. The general opinion was that the blows were unwarranted, and, although the matter was reported to the War Office, for settlement, the men at Topsham Barracks seem to have been dissatisfied with the action taken. This, it is said, led up to a more serious occurrence. It is reported that a special drill was to have taken place on Aug. 6, but upon an inspection of the stables it was found that during the previous night somebody had cut and destroyed the available harness for use. The guard on duty on the night of the 5th say they know nothing of the occurrence. The matter must have been done very quietly as the sentry passes the harness room several times during every hour of the night. Great excitement exists at the barracks, and the majority of the men seem anxious to identify the offenders, regarding their action as a reflection upon the battery.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr T W H Hughes, B.	Mr H E Stokes, MCS.
Mr A C Hobart-Hampden, B.	Capt J M Jones, MSC.
Mr J Manson, B.	Capt L G Oliver, M.
Lt.-Col. CA Empson, BRA	Col. S S Jacob, Bo. SC.
Lieut J M Stewart, BSC.	Lieut W T Vincent, Bo. S C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Sir E C Buck, BCS, 10 days.	Bde.-Surg L D Spencer, MD., B., 109 days.
Mr T D Beighton, BCS., 1 mo.	Mr F A Nicholson, M., till Oct. 31.
Mr C L M Eales, BCS., 3 mos.	Col J C Doveton, MSC., 6 mos.
Mr T Benson, BCS., 3 days	Surg.-Maj T Mayne, M., 10 days.
Mr C H C Bickerton, B., 2 mos.	Mr D Davies, Bo., 30 days
Mr C E Mountford, B., 6 mos.	Mr C E Biddulph, Bo., 4 mos.
Mr G W MacGeorge, B., 1 mo.	Capt J W Wray, Bo. SC., 6 mos.
Capt. R V. Phillpotts, B RE., 2 mos.	Capt. D C W. Harrison, Bo. SC., 8 mos.
Lieut H B Borradaile, BSC., 3 mos.	Surg. S E Peall, Bo. 2 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Sir J W Edgar, KCIE., CSI., B.	Lieut W A Cuppage, BSC.
	Lieut C O Swanston, BSC.
Mr L G Smith, B.	Capt E Vansittart, MSC.
Mr F W Eicke, B.	Mr W J Holland, Bo.
Mr P Wilson. B.	Mr T B Fry, Bo.
Mr H M Owen, B.	Mr W S Howard, Bo.
Col James Cook, BSC.	Maj H P Young, Bo. SC.
Maj T B Savi, BRE,	Lieut A Beale, Bo. SC.

The *Daily News* announced the other day that Shway Ban—who took prizes for Latin and geography at University College School last week—was the first Burmese boy who had ever taken a prize at an English school. A correspondent, however, reminds that paper that Shway Ban is the brother of Chan-Toon, the brilliant law student of the Middle Timple, who carried off all, or nearly all the scholarships during the sessions of 1887 and 1888. It will be remembered that Sir Henry James paid him a high compliment at the time. Mr. Chan-Toon is now a successful barrister at Rangoon. Here says our contemporary—is another illustration of what the rule of the English in the East means—of what English citizenship means to the "subject races."

NOTICES.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY
COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN of PARIS
VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE
Are universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledge to be
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.
For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.
They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are Facts testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*
Beecham's Magic Cough Pills
As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.
The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medecine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.
Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of he Pills at the following rates:—
9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.
Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.
Prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s, 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.
Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.
Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had of all Chemists.
GEORGE EADE,
Sole Proprietor.
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE.
ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England.
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. Mention this Paper.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexia, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS, OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
Dr Moussette's Pills
Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1470 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION
Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1469 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE
This Solution si the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1468 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* » — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th.* 1872.

Paris, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.
Bombay, Kemp & Co.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills
GOUT
(Perfectly harmless)
The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris
QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"*It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy.*" (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON SYRUP
Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anœmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood*, no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1345 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Aubergier's CELEBRATED SYRUP & PASTE of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.
WHOLESALE: COMAR & Co
28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS
Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.
FANCY JEWELLED WATCHES AND RING WATCHES.


Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.
Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.
MARQUISE, Enamelled and Diamond, Key winder, Rs. 550.

	Rs.
A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch	850
French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled	660
French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls	500
Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ⅝ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅜ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter	950
gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.


Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.
Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.
The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

	Rs.
A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays	1,050


Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅜ inch diameter	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅜ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth	1,100

Detailed and Illustrated Price List also of cheaper Watches free.

GOOD RELIABLE STROPS

	Rs. a.
Cowvan's Canton Strops	5 6
Sowvan's Fumigated Strops	5 4
The Cushion Convex Strop	2 4



	Rs. a.
The Graduating Strop with Razor lightening or loosening	3 12
The University Strop	1 0

THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY

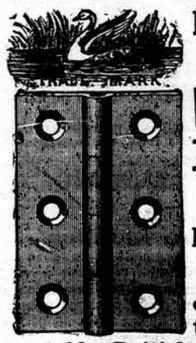
BROWN'S "SATIN POLISH."
FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

FOR SALE.
I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD:
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!
IMPROVES... ... Complexions.
PREVENTS... ... Sea Sickness.
PREVENTS ... Fever.
CURES ... ... Skin Diseases.
CURES ... ... Liver Affections.
CURES ... ... Rheumatism.
CURES ... ... Indigestion.
CURES ... ... Headache.
CURES ... ... Biliousness.
WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD:
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!
It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water makes a cooling and refreshing drink.
MARIE ROSE says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."
DR. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M.D., says:—"I find Abbey's Potash to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion and for purifying the blood in rheumatism and febrile states of the system.
Testimonials also from SIMS REEVES, CHRISTINE NILSSON, ELLEN TERRY, DRS. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., G. B. FRIER and many other eminent persons.
Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA, CHARLES COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
NOTICE.—Abbey's Effervescent Potash can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India, or from the Wholesale Agents, CHARLES COX & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co., at Rs. 2 per large bottle including V.-P. Post.. Shopkeepers can obtain wholesale rates upon application. (235c—c)
May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants Meadow Street.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
SOUTHALLS'
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.
ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.
An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."
A Desideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.
MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.
☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*
SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson & Taylor, Bombay Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay, *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co., Lahore.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.
-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
— SOLD BY ALL —
STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

GOLD & CO.'S


BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!
STORM-PROOF AND PUNKAH-PROOF.


No. 7738.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST VARIETY OF THE ONLY RELIABLE Storm and Punkah--proof Lamps and Lanterns, with all the latest improvements made expressly for India.
The best Storm-proof Duplex Burners and Lamps from
THE FIRST ENGLISH HOUSES
always kept in stock.
STANDARD LAMPS! STANDARD LAMPS!!
A large shipment of these now popular Lamps for use in Drawing Rooms has just been unpacked.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
My new Revised and Enlarged Illustrated Catalogue with Descriptive Price List is now ready, and will be sent free by post to the Mofussil on application. Please note that the prices being now greatly reduced, mine is
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.
LAMP WAREHOUSE.


No. 6945.

R. DITMAR, LATE THEODOR KNAUST.
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HINKS'S LAMPS! HINKS'S LAMPS!
HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS.
HINKS'S LAMPS.
A DEPOT
FOR THESE WELL-KNOWN
ENGLISH LAMPS
Has been OPENED at RAMPART ROW, next to Messrs. HAMILTON & Co.
LAMPS
Of every description kept in Stock.
INSPECTION INVITED.
Orders from Up-country promptly attended to
All Communications to be addressed to the Manager,
HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—
Lea & Perrins
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Cadbury's Cocoa (REGISTERED)
GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.
PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character accompanied with [illegible] claims at once that it is not pure.

HAMILTON & Co JEWELLERS BOMBAY.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD HARRIS, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
FANCY GOLD BROOCHES.


Blue Enamelled Forget-Not Spray Brooch, Gold Horse Shoe, Rs. 45, cash.


Gold Banjo Brooch, Rs. 16, cash.


Gold and Tiger-Claw Brooch, Set with Fine white Pearls, Rs. 45, cash.


Artistically Carved Onyx "Narcissus" Flower Brooch, Gold, with Diamond centre, Rs. 84, cash.


Forget-Me-Not Brooch with Pearls, Rs. 65, cash.


Gold Brooch "Tomari" Thine Only. Rs. 35, cash.
The same in Silver, Rs. 8, cash.


Brooches of all Gold, and letters set with Pearls, each Rs. 26, cash.
Bangles to match, Rs. 27, cash.


Gold Brooch. "Past, Present and Future," the Egg is Enamelled White, Rs. 52, cash.
The Prices include Morocco Case.

TRADE MARK
G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS
Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—
BIRMINGHAM.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Rue Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.